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## Report to Nixon Finds

### Hijacks, Drugs Top Today's Ills

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Airline hijacking was cited today by a presidential commission as one of two critical ills plaguing modern society. Crossing illegal traffic in narcotics is the other, according to an report of the President's commission for the observance of the Anniversary of the United Nations next month.

### Set to Visit Paris; Trip to U.S. in Doubt

McIntire Says Invitation Is Accepted

By George McArthur

HOUSTON, Sept. 13.—South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky has unexpectedly announced he will visit the Paris peace talks soon, but in some doubt as to whether he will go to Washington Oct. 3.

The radio evangelist Carl McIntire, who flew to Saigon Friday to persuade Mr. Ky to attend the "victory" rally, claimed to have won the vice-president's pledge. The press spokesman Mr. Ky also said he had accepted.

McIntire and the vice-president were closeted privately for a luncheon session Saturday, and after that meeting that the spokesman made their statements.

Mr. Ky himself had brushed past reports saying only that he would go to Paris, where he is the chief of South Vietnam's negotiating team.

The U.S. mission in Saigon said it had not been officially notified of Mr. Ky's plans. Beyond that, U.S. spokesmen would make no comment. McIntire left Saigon by air.

McIntire here privately hoped that Mr. Ky will have time to cancel the visit, which is becoming an embarrassment to everyone in Saigon.

Nixon Opposed President Nixon's opposition to a visit by the hawkish vice-president in the middle of a congressional campaign is perfectly understood by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu. Mr. Thieu, however, does not wish to put in the position of publicly putting down his old rival, who also is a presidential candidate.

Thieu was known to be upset by the visit of Mr. McIntire. He said, Mr. Thieu had been so believe that Mr. Ky intended to gracefully bow out of the Saigon to address the Washington rally.

Mr. Ky's departure was not announced. His wife, Mrs. Ky, would be accompanying him, and by four.

By Los Angeles Times

## Japan Says Sayonara to Expo '70 After a Record-Smashing Summer

OSAKA, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Japan said "sayonara" to Expo '70 today with a colorful closing ceremony attended by Prime Minister Shinichi Abe, Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko. The closing ceremony in the huge festival plaza was highlighted by a grand parade of hostesses from participating nations in traditional costumes. Trumpets provided fanfare, a chorus of "Auld Lang Syne" and brass bands blared marching music. Expo '70 was ushered into history after a six-month run that shattered attendance records and a record profit of \$500 million.

More than 64 million persons had visited the fair since its July 16 opening. Montreal's Expo '67 held the previous record, with slightly more than 50 million.

The Osaka fair marked the second major international success for Japan—the first was the 1964 Tokyo Olympics—since the nation lay in ruins after a disaster war only 25 years ago. What Japan will do with the 51-acre fair site has not been decided. A move is afoot to turn it into an international exhibition center.

The next world's fair will be held in Philadelphia in 1976 to mark the bicentenary of the founding of the United States.

## 'Bike to Work Day' Wednesday

### Cyclists to Get One Lane in N.Y. Streets

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—New York City plans to clear a traffic lane on Fifth Avenue and another on Broadway on Wednesday for cyclists. The one-day experiment was dreamed up by an architect and his wife who would like to see the bicycle replace the automobile in Manhattan.

Barry and Harriet Fishman got the ear of Mayor John V. Lindsay who, an aide said, is "looking for alternatives to the automobile."

"Everyone can afford a bike," Mrs. Fishman declared. "It's a

friendly way to move around." In proclaiming Wednesday "Bike to Work Day," the city directed that one lane of Fifth Avenue be reserved for bikes from 60th Street to Tenth Street, and one lane of Broadway from Tenth Street to Wall Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Fishman, founders of a group called "Bike for a Better City," would like to see permanent bicycle lanes on city streets, with convenient parking racks as well as parking space for bikes in garages.

Another of their aims is to get railroads to accept bikes, so commuters can ride to the station from their homes, then ride to work from Grand Central or Pennsylvania Station.

"Bikers are discriminated against," Mrs. Fishman contended. "No facilities are provided for them and they're the people who are not polluting. We bike all over. It's the quickest, cheapest, and most direct way to get where you're going. And it's good exercise too."

# Israelis Round Up 450 Arabs As Counter-Hostages to PFLP



Pirated BOAC VC-10 blown up by terrorists along with two other jetliners held in Jordan.

## U.S. to Renew Economic Aid For Israelis

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday that the United States was planning to resume economic aid to Israel and to increase the military assistance.

Israel has not been receiving economic aid for at least five years because of the advanced state of its economy, but Mr. Rogers noted that its defense purchases had created "a serious economic problem."

"They have not asked for assistance for many years," he said. "Announcing that a decision would be reached 'in the near future,' Mr. Rogers said: 'We now have under consideration economic assistance or supporting assistance for Israel.'"

He also emphasized that the growing Israeli military needs would be met from Defense Department funds.

Earlier this week Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D., N.Y., chairman of a House Armed Services subcommittee, said that Israel has asked the United States for \$800 million in military aid over the next two years.

Mr. Rogers made his statement as he testified at an unusual Saturday session of the foreign operations subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He was seeking to obtain Senate reversal of the \$386-million cut by the House of Representatives in the administration's \$1.8-billion foreign aid request for fiscal year 1971.

"Serious Problem" While the reference to Israel in his statement related only to the "serious problems" in rapidly providing credits for military equipment because of insufficient administration funds, Mr. Rogers discussed the Israeli situation in greater detail in response to senators' questions.

He declined to tell the senators how much aid and of what type the United States was considering giving to Israel. But he said that because of the Israelis' serious economic problems.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



\$25.5 million goes up in flames as three hijacked airliners burn.

## Released in Amman

### Hostages Describe Their Ordeals

By Eric Pace

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Joy mixed with anguish was in the dusty faces of the American women and children who arrived here yesterday after six days and nights of captivity in the desert aboard a hijacked jet of Trans World Airlines.

"When they let us go I was so happy, the happiest I ever felt, like it was a weight off my heart," said Mrs. Rhoda Kosakowski of New York. She was among 70 TWA passengers who were transferred to the Intercontinental Hotel, along with passengers from the jets of Swissair and British Overseas Airways Corp. that were hijacked to the desolate landing strip.

"It's been a horrible ordeal," said Mrs. Naomi Feinstein of White Plains, N.Y., after the passengers arrived aboard army buses guarded by troops and commandos.

Mrs. Feinstein said the commandos had taken away first her husband, and then her 75-year-old father, William Koster, among other men aboard the plane.

"They said they took him for our safety, but they did not explain," Mrs. Feinstein said. "I don't want any trouble, I just want to find my entire family."

Shared Discomfort But Mrs. Feinstein soon found her four children, all released with her, who were milling in the ruffled throng. The children in the crowd were subdued and protective of each other after the long days of shared discomfort in the planes.

"Now I am going to thank God and have a bath," said Catherine Hodges, 13, of New York. Like many of the passengers she had been visiting relatives in Israel before boarding the TWA flight. It was hijacked after leaving Frankfurt for New York.

Mothers and children, looking tired and drawn, poured out of the buses after they had pulled up to the driveway of the bullet-pocked hotel, while a Palestinian girl shouted an Arab anthem from an escort car.

The first to stride up to register with TWA executives was Mrs. Selma Strauss of Los Angeles, a vigorous woman in a pink dress. "The hijackers, they looked very refined," she said. "I guess they were educated people."

Mrs. Strauss and other passengers said they had been well treated by the Arab commandos who guarded them on the planes. Some seemed to be cautious in what they said because of their menfolk, who had been taken away from the plane.

There was waiting among the women, they reported, as the men were taken off in groups without being told where they were going. Several women burst into tears and a British woman fainted on reaching the Intercontinental Hotel lobby.

For many, the worst agony was that their husbands and sons had been taken away with their whereabouts still unknown.

Mrs. Sarah Raab of Trenton, N.J., who had spent the week aboard the TWA jet with her five children, said nervously that the commandos removed her son, David, 17, on Friday.

"I don't know where he is," she said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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## If 5 Nations Agree on Deal

### Britain Consents to Free Woman Hijacker

LONDON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The government announced last night that it was prepared to hand over Lella Khaled, the 24-year-old woman hijacker, as part of a settlement with Arab guerrillas.

A statement said: "To avoid any misunderstanding or possible loss of life, Her Majesty's government wish to let it be known that they are prepared to return Miss Lella Khaled to the three airlines in the satisfactory settlement of the problem of the detained passengers and crews of the three aircraft."

The announcement came after an emergency cabinet meeting following reports that Arab guerrillas had blown up the three airliners. The release of Miss Khaled was one of the key demands of the guerrillas. She was seized at Heathrow Airport last Sunday after an attempt to hijack a New York-bound El Al airliner carrying 145 passengers.

Her fellow hijacker was shot and killed aboard the plane, one of four jets seized by Palestinian guerrillas that day.

The hijackers have demanded the release of six other Arab guerrillas, held in Switzerland and West Germany and of an indefinite number imprisoned in Israel.

British officials emphasized last night that there would be no action on the cabinet's declaration until the five governments concerned worked out a bargain with the guerrillas through the International Red Cross. The five are Britain, the United States, West Germany, Switzerland and Israel.

During her stay in the four-story Ealing police station, Miss Khaled reportedly gave a detailed statement to detectives saying she had met her fellow hijacker—who was shot dead and has not been identified—only the day before the two attempted to seize the Israeli plane.

Even before Sunday's recent hijack attempt, Miss Khaled stirred wide attention in the Middle East with a hijacking to Syria last year of a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707.

No Deal by Bonn BONN, Sept. 13 (UPI).—A government spokesman today denied reports from Amman that Bonn had agreed to make a separate deal with Arab guerrillas to secure release of German nationals held in Jordan.

The spokesman said the reports were in first-proof steel boxes. Egyptian authorities have reported that some luggage, cameras and other passenger possessions were found intact in or around the wreckage of the plane.

## Hijackers Hold 50; Talks Broken Off

From Wire Dispatches

Negotiations for the release of 50 hostages still held by Palestinian guerrillas have broken down following the blowing-up of three hijacked airliners by the guerrillas of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The 50 still being held were taken away to a secret destination and the PFLP refused to reveal their whereabouts. A top official of the PFLP said the International Red Cross had informed him early Sunday that it was withdrawing from the negotiations.

A spokesman for the Red Cross mission said in Amman that its mandate has been to act as intermediary between the guerrillas and five Western governments for the release of all the passengers and crew without discrimination.

"Since discrimination has now come up, the special mission can no longer continue work," a spokesman said. This appeared to be a reference to the fact that many of the 50 hostages are believed to be Jewish.

While the fate of the 50 remained unknown, 257 other persons from the three hijacked planes left Amman by air early Sunday on three chartered airliners for Nicosia, Cyprus, their first stop on a journey to freedom and home.

In a further development, the PFLP threatened Sunday night to retaliate with "complete ruthlessness" for a mass arrest by Israel this weekend of Arabs in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Israel rounded up 450 Arabs, including 50 women, in a massive weekend sweep throughout the occupied territories apparently in order to hold counter-hostages for the airline passengers.

Close relatives of Dr. George Habash, leader of the PFLP, were among those detained, usually well informed Tel Aviv sources said.

The sources also said that a delegation of Arab notables had been sent to Amman to convey warnings from the Israeli authorities to PFLP leaders that there would be serious consequences if all the passengers were not released.

There has been a pronounced hardening of Israel's attitude over the continuing detention of the passengers and there have been public demands for introduction of the death penalty for any Arab hijackers falling into Israeli hands.

In view of the collapse of the negotiations conducted by the Red Cross, the Swiss, West German and British governments will have to find some other way of negotiating with the guerrillas for the release of their nationals.

Britain Firm Britain has informed Israel that it will not release a woman guerrilla captured in London a week ago until all the hostages are freed. Israel had asked her extradition. The Swiss government met in emergency session to consider the guerrilla demands and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, general secretary of Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, is trying to negotiate the release of the Germans.

A Dutchman who was among the hostages was released over the weekend. In Jerusalem, the Israeli cabinet met for five hours Sunday to discuss the plight of the remaining hostages.

Diplomatic sources said the cabinet heard up-to-date reports from Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Chief of Staff Haim Bar-Lev on developments concerning the hostages.

The hijackings erupted into a split among the Arab guerrilla organizations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), parent body of some 11 major guerrilla groups, expelling the PFLP for blowing up the three planes. A TWA Boeing-707, Swissair DC-8 and BOAC VC-10.

The Popular Front today rejected the PFLP's demand for the release of the hostages. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The action came after the PFLP blew up all three Western airliners it was holding near here. The PLO central committee, which groups 11 commando organizations, said it took the action because the hijackings had endangered the safety of the resistance movement and caused criticism from Western, Communist and Arab countries.

The Popular Front replied today to criticism by the central committee by saying the committee had "melted under pressure." "If the central committee does not go back on its decision the PFLP will be free to follow its own convictions and to disregard the agreements we have been abiding by unwillingly," a statement said in an apparent reference to peace-keeping pacts with Jordanian authorities.

Meanwhile the central committee said today that its action in suspending the PFLP did not mean that the Front would be left alone to face any conspiracy against it. "The Palestinian revolution will continue," the committee said.

It said the hijacking operation came at a critical time for the Palestinian resistance movement and that it could have pushed the resistance into a confrontation with "an imperialist landing operation."

The operation had been exploited on a propaganda level and "caused practical losses to the Palestinian revolution throughout the whole world," it said. Meanwhile, the official Baghdad radio said today that Israel is massing troops along the Jordan River cease-fire line. The radio, quoting military sources in Amman, said the troop movements came after PFLP guerrillas blew up the three (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Egyptians Return NATO Papers to U.S.

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Egyptian authorities have turned over to the United States secret documents found in the burned-out wreckage of a Boeing-747 jumbo jet destroyed here last week by Palestinian guerrillas, diplomatic sources reported.

The documents, relating to the NATO budget and other matters, were in first-proof steel boxes. Egyptian authorities have reported that some luggage, cameras and other passenger possessions were found intact in or around the wreckage of the plane.

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## Arms Balance Seen Shifting Against Israel

Conviction Is Growing Among U.S. Officials

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A growing number of senior administration officials now privately conclude that recent movements of Soviet-manufactured surface-to-air missiles toward the Suez Canal have shifted the military balance in the canal zone to the disadvantage of Israel.

They differ only on how much the new development might increase the rate of Israeli aircraft losses should fighting resume along the canal.

In an effort to mitigate this new situation, and to improve deteriorating relations between the United States and Israel, officials here are studying the possibility of providing Israel with sensors and reconnaissance devices.

These devices include small ground radars, night vision devices, acoustic and seismic anti-infiltration sensors, and airborne infrared scanners and side-looking radars.

While American analysts are not of one mind on this, one of them suggested that substantial Israeli aircraft losses in any resumption of hostilities might force Israel to shift her strategy for the defense of the eastern bank of the Suez Canal and the Sinai Peninsula.

**Heavy Losses Anticipated**  
"If Israel tries to re-establish its air superiority over the canal it would have to absorb terrible losses of planes and pilots and, in the end, couldn't sustain them," a ranking American planner said.

"We must give the Israelis some alternative, other than to consider desperate acts."

In recent days, administration spokesmen have insisted that the military picture in the Middle East has not become "unbalanced" and will not be allowed to become so.

This was believed to be an allusion to the administration's decision to provide Israel an additional squadron of about 24 F-4 jets, together with 24 anti-radar air-to-ground missiles and electronic devices that might be used in trying to penetrate the augmented Egyptian air defenses.

The Shrike, never before supplied to Israel, is designed to ride the SAM radar signal back to its source and destroy it. It was used successfully in North Vietnam against the SAM-2 sites there. But American officials agree that while such weapons improve the defenses, they are far from a total answer. Egypt is now believed to have thousands of machine guns, hundreds of radar-guided anti-aircraft guns and many scores of low-level SAM-2 and high-level SAM-2 missiles within the cease-fire zone, which extends 31 miles on each side of the canal.



SKY MARSHALS—A group of federal agents from various U.S. departments begin receiving special instruction in airliner security from TWA lecturers.

## New System Reported Put Into SAM-2s

By Joe Alex Morris

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (NYT).—New and more sophisticated guidance systems have been installed in Egypt's SAM-2 anti-aircraft missiles, according to diplomatic sources here.

The new systems are reported to be able to jam the electronic foil equipment used by Israel to detect the rockets' guidance systems. They were held responsible for as many as five Israeli Phantom shot down in the Canal Zone just before the cease-fire went into effect last month.

Sources here could not confirm Israeli charges that Egypt had violated the cease-fire by moving SAM-2 missiles into the zone. But it was held unlikely inasmuch as Egyptian crews are not trained to operate this more sophisticated weapon, so far as is known.

Even if they were, it was held unlikely the Russians would condone such flagrant breaches of the cease-fire.

The Egyptians flatly deny they have moved any new missiles into the cease-fire zone, which stretches 31 kilometers (about 31 miles) back from the canal. But a remark by a top Egyptian official during an unusual press briefing three days ago appeared to be indirect confirmation that the SAM-2s have been fitted with more advanced guidance systems.

This official said that the "understanding" which accompanied the cease-fire agreement allowed for continuation of what he called "previously contracted agreements."

Then he added pointedly: "Hence we have no objection to new electronic equipment being delivered to the Israelis."

## From Kennedy Airport

## U.S. Agents Riding 'Shotgun' On Some International Flights

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Armed U.S. federal agents began riding international commercial flights from Kennedy Airport yesterday as an anti-hijack measure ordered by President Nixon.

A spokesman for two international carriers said that the program was actually in effect, but they refused for security reasons to say which flights carried armed sky marshals.

Friday, almost 100 federal agents arrived at Kennedy to begin a crash course that might be called "How to Fire a Gun Inside a Jetliner Without Shooting It Down."

The men, the initial members of the federal cadre of guards announced by President Nixon to deter hijacking, are to ride unobtrusively aboard flights from Kennedy and other airports. They will wear civilian clothes and conceal pistols under their suit jackets.

Carrying suitcases, heavy foot-lockers and briefcases, the men arrived at two crew training centers operated at Kennedy by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines two hours before the White House announced the new program at 12:30 p.m.

They had received orders to go to Kennedy on Thursday, some on less than 24 hours' notice. Most were members of the Secret Service or other agencies of the Treasury Department.

This initial force is to be augmented over the next few days with men from other civilian agencies and the armed forces, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

Most of the men who pulled up to the training centers in taxis and private cars were in their 20s or 30s, although there was a handful of older men. Most were tall and husky, about 10 percent were black.

Shortly after noon, the airline training buildings began to take on the look of an induction center for army recruits.

The men formed long lines outside medical offices, took of their shirts, and received a battery of inoculations for new jobs as paid, armed world travelers. Unless they were already immunized, each man had to receive a smallpox vaccination and shots for cholera, typhus, typhoid, tetanus and yellow fever.

One agent who spoke in a Southern accent watched two Pan Am stewardesses who were out of uniform and wearing mini-skirts, pass as he waited in line for the medical shots. He turned to a companion, who was also looking at the girls and said: "This looks like pretty good duty."

Later in the afternoon, they began their formal training. It included tours of a Boeing-707 and

Boeing-747, short class-room lectures from airline representatives on the day-to-day operating procedures of airlines; emergency evacuation procedures; and the design of the two planes, including the hydraulic control systems, electrical and electronic gear and various other systems of a jetliner.

**British Pilots Opposed**  
LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—A spokesman for the British Air Line Pilot Association said that they greatly regretted the decision of Mr. Nixon to order armed guards for American commercial flights.

"We are strongly opposed to this because we feel that to put armed guards on aircraft must escalate the risk for everyone concerned," he said. BOAC said it was still considering the question.

The British government was reported earlier in the week to have decided for the moment—against placing armed guards on state-run airlines, following consultations with pilots and airline representatives.

## 3 Jets Insured, But Collecting Is Doubtful

'Political Hijacking' May Offer Difficulty

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—All three airliners blown up in the Jordanian desert yesterday by Arab commandos were insured at or near their full value according to officials of the airlines involved.

There is a question, however, whether Trans World Airlines, Swissair and the British Overseas Airways Corp. will be able to collect for losses resulting from a politically motivated hijacking.

A spokesman for TWA said its four-and-a-half-year-old Boeing-707 was valued at \$8 million to \$9 million by two forms of insurance—basic coverage and a special war-risk policy issued through underwriters in London.

But TWA has not yet received insurance payment on a claim filed after hijackers blew the nose off another of its 707s in Damascus last year because it has not been determined whether the hijacking was a war risk.

"It's just going to boil down to filling our claim and seeing what happens after that," the TWA spokesman said of the latest loss.

**Pan Am Mas U.S. Policy**  
Unlike the Pan American World Airways Boeing-747 jet blown up by commandos in Cairo earlier, the TWA 707 is not covered by any form of federal insurance. The Federal Aviation Act of 1958 permits the government to sell insurance on any percentage of loss on a 747 beyond what the London market is willing to insure or on which the rates are not considered reasonable.

Pan American said there was a possibility that it might collect 40 percent of its 747 loss from the government under such a policy. According to BOAC, the VC-10 that was destroyed was fully insured for \$8.5 million under a war-risk policy. "We assume there will be no problem in collecting," a spokesman said.

The Swiss DC-8 destroyed was insured for \$8 million, but it could not be learned immediately whether the company held a war-risk policy on the plane.

Some foreign airlines are insured through government agencies while others buy commercial coverage on the London market.



NOW THEY CAN SMILE—Three U.S. girls and an Indian boy laughing and smiling as they arrived in Zurich Saturday along with other victims of Mideast hijackings.

## Hostages Describe Ordeal in the Desert

(Continued from Page 1)

seen him. He is only a child. What does he know about war?"

**Near Nervous Collapse**

"I am on the verge of a nervous breakdown," said Mrs. Edith Rosman, of New York, passenger aboard the TWA jet.

"It's too much. Seven nights on a plane. Don't ever try to sleep again. I'm just a child."

**Guerrillas Kept Out**

Of her treatment by the guerrillas Mrs. Rosman said: "They knew I was Jewish. They treated me very well all the same. We were friendly. We refused to speak of politics."

Thomas Rogers, 39, a librarian from Knoxville, Tenn., said that the commandos kept coming aboard the plane "like burglars."

The commandos were asked not to carry their weapons with them when they came, because they frightened the children, Mr. Rogers said.

"Many of them were probably never on an airplane before, and when we asked them to stop coming in, they did stop," he added.

The guerrillas conducted indoctrination sessions, trying to explain their position, Mr. Rogers said.

"It kind of went in one ear, you know," he said. "We were thinking about other things. We just kept hoping that America would do something to get us out of there."

**Press Harassment Charged**  
A New York Times correspondent in Cyprus reported that most of the freed passengers refused to disclose their names or make statements, especially those whose husbands or sons remained hostages of the commandos. Some passengers appeared frightened, and others spoke angrily of photographers who "harassed" them during sleepless nights as guerrillas and Jordanian forces battled in Amman.

A New York educator, who refused to give his name, said heatedly: "I will not speak to reporters. I now agree with Vice-President Agnew's views on the press. The behavior of reporters in Amman was horrible."

She told of flashbulbs starting women and children as they struggled to sleep in the

hotel's basement nightclub while fighting flared outside.

"A cameraman even went like a bomb to be able to photograph them (the hostages) as they gave for cover," she said. "It was shocking."

## Air Pirates' Unit Ousted

(Continued from Page 1)

hijacked airliners and announced they would keep some hostages. The massing of troops was "tenuous" and Israeli planes engaging in unusual activities along the border area, the radio said.

The four-nation Arab League mediating committee said that it had received a positive answer from the Jordanian government indicating it was ready to implement a plan to put the 10 agreement between the Jordanian government and Palestinian guerrillas into effect.

The committee was expected to receive the guerrillas' reply today.

**'Bloody Clash' Reported**  
AMMAN, Sept. 13 (AP).—Jordanian Army and units of the Palestine Liberation Army in a "bloody clash" in northern Jordan today, the Amman radio said. Sources in the guerrilla committee said the fighting involved guerrillas from el-Fatah, not regular forces of the PLO.

The clash was the first officially reported by the state-controlled radio since a new cease-fire agreement went into effect between the army and guerrillas Thursday.

A spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command said the clash started when the Jordanian Army opened up with artillery two guerrilla jeeps, destroying

## As PFLP Releases All But 50

## Israelis Round Up 450 Arabs As Counter-Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

turned to airline officials here 55 passports of passengers who had already left with temporary documents. Pinned to each passport was a PFLP badge.

A Popular Front spokesman said Saturday night that the remaining passengers would be kept as hostages until seven Arab guerrillas detained or jailed in Switzerland, West Germany and Britain, and an undetermined number of guerrillas detained in Israel, are released.

In Beirut, a Popular Front spokesman said the hostages included five Israeli women "whom we consider as war prisoners because they work with the Israeli Army."

Israelis or Americans with dual Israeli-American nationality, six Swiss, six West Germans and five British subjects.

Meanwhile, Jordanian Premier Abdel Moneim Rifal Saturday denounced the blowing up of the Palestinian guerrillas of the three airliners.

"It is deplorable that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine chose to blow up the planes contrary to the decision of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization," he said.

Newsman approaching the desert airstrip Saturday were stopped by an Israeli roadblock some distance away. Then at 3:30 p.m. (1530 GMT) they heard a loud explosion and a huge cloud of black smoke rose over the scorching desert. About five minutes later there was another explosion.

**None Injured**  
A PFLP spokesman assured newsmen in Amman that none of the remaining hostages at the desert airstrip had been injured in the explosions. He said all were cleared from the planes minutes before the blast.

Immediately after the explosions the entire area was sealed off. The passengers who remained and saw the explosions were taken away a short time later to the Jordanian capital. The Israeli men were taken in a special bus to a secret destination where the guerrillas say they will be kept during negotiations for the release of the Arabs' imprisoned comrades.

The other hostages, who had arrived only a short time earlier at Amman's Intercontinental Hotel, were anxious when news reached them about the explosions.

The scene in the hotel lobby was one of indescribable confusion. Guerrillas brought in the passengers' baggage—hundreds of suitcases bearing traces of thick yellow sand—and dumped them in the hotel entrance.

There were very few guerrillas in sight and nothing apparently to stop anyone walking away from the hotel, which is in an area controlled by the Jordan Army. Some Jordan Army soldiers with automatic rifles and sleeping bags entered the hotel, apparently intending to stay the night.

However, guerrilla sources indicated that passengers should not try to move out.

The passengers were later flown to Nicosia in three planes.

Two crewmen from the Trans World Airlines jet were paraded before newsmen in Amman Sunday night to tell them they and other hostages were being well treated.

But First Officer Jim Malters and Flight Engineer Alfred Kibura were marched away under armed escort and newsmen got no opportunity to question them.

"Tell them how you are being treated," ordered a guerrilla official to begin the brief news conference.

**Treated Very Well**  
"We are being treated very well," responded Jim Kibura. "We get plenty of food—better than the one people have. A doctor visits us and we get all the medicine we need. Everything is very good to us."

A representative from Pope Paul VI, Msgr. Jean Rodhan, met Sunday.

**UN Aides Support Israeli 'Right' to Hold 2 Algerians**

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 13 (WP).—UN legal experts said Friday that Israel had the right under international law to detain two Algerian security men who were passengers aboard a British airliner.

This opinion, offered in response to newsmen's questions, seemed sure to stir up a storm of controversy here. It appeared to detract from the appeal by Secretary-General U Thant for the release of the two men seized by Israel when the plane landed at Lydda on Aug. 14.

It also went against the implication of the unanimous Security Council consensus on hijacking. The consensus was for the release of all passengers and crews held as the result of hijackings and "other interference in international travel."

The UN legal experts based their opinion on the right of a country at war to protect itself when an enemy citizen passes through. They confirmed Israeli assertions that one of the two was the head of Algerian security. Algeria has stated repeatedly that it considers itself at war with Israel.

day with top ranking PFLP officials to issue a new appeal for the release of the last 50 hostages.

A spokesman for the papal representative said the purpose of Msgr. Rodhan's mission "was to deal not only with recent events (the hijackings) but have a larger dialogue for getting justice and peace in the area."

Pope Paul condemned the hijackings, describing them as excesses which put back the cause of peace.

The Pope stressed that "these outrageous acts of piracy, unjust reprisals by inadmissible blackmail, must never again be repeated."

The hijackings, he said, were excesses which involved men, women and children not involved with the conflict and which compromised the inviolable security of international transport.

The Pope said at first seemed to threaten to blow up all three planes together with the passengers unless their Arab comrades were released. This threat was never clearly stated or contradicted.

Even as the last of the released hostages left Amman Sunday the burnt-out hulks of the planes lay in ashes on Dawson's Field, the desert airstrip 45 miles northeast of Amman.

President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers stayed in close contact Sunday as the United States sought information on the whereabouts of the hijacked air travelers still in Arab guerrilla hands.

There was some obvious relief in Washington that so many of the hostages had been released, but neither the White House nor the State Department issued any formal statement on what still remains a "difficult situation," with so many still missing.

As they have on the hostages, the White House and State Department also remained silent on the blowing up of the three airliners by the guerrillas over the weekend and the report that the Israelis

had rounded up more than 400 Arabs in a retaliatory move.

Preparations also moved ahead for the meeting Friday between Mr. Nixon and Israeli Premier Golda Meir, who will be in this country on an unofficial visit to promote Israeli fund-raising before the United Jewish Appeal.

In Bern, the Swiss cabinet and representatives of the other four Western governments directly concerned in the crisis awaited the return from Jordan of Jacques Freymond, vice-president of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. Freymond, who left Amman Sunday morning with ten ICRC delegates after their negotiations with Palestinian commandos had been suspended, will report to the five-government coordinating committee on the latest moves in the confused affair.

The Swiss capital has become the coordinating center for the five governments' efforts to secure the release of all the passengers.

Earlier Sunday, Switzerland asked the Arab League to mediate for the release of the hostages, the League's secretary-general, Abdel Khaled Hassouma, reported.

He said the Swiss request for mediation was conveyed to him by the Swiss Ambassador to Cairo, André Favard, during a meeting in Cairo Sunday.

The PFLP statement said its guerrillas would settle for nothing less than the "unconditional surrender" to its demands, by the governments concerned.

The PFLP did not spell out the terms for the release of the hostages, but said they had been communicated to the five governments.

As the PFLP issued its latest threat, Libya offered to mediate the release of the hostages, Tripoli Radio said the offer was made by the Libyan Foreign Ministry to the United States, British, West German and Swiss Ambassadors in Libya.

Tripoli Radio, in setting out Libya's mediation offer, specifically ruled out acting on behalf of Israeli hostages.

The radio suggested that the seven captive guerrillas should be flown to Libya. In return, Libya would seek the release of the non-Israeli hostages and would attempt to persuade the guerrillas that no more operations should be conducted in Western Europe.

**14 Egyptian Seamen Freed by Israelis**

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (AP).—Israel yesterday released 14 Egyptian sailors plucked from the sea after their freighter caught fire off the Israeli coast Sept. 3. The seamen were put aboard an airliner bound for Athens.

Other crew members of the 3,500-ton Kristina Maria, nine Greeks and one Italian, were released earlier.

First Officer Amer Zaid, 31, told airport newsmen the Egyptians had received "good treatment from the Israelis, receiving food, clothing and cigarettes and everything they needed."

## U.S. to Resume Economic Aid To Israel, Send More Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

economic problem, the administration was "reviewing the whole situation and will make a decision in the near future" on assistance to Israel.

"President Nixon believes that our national interest will be served by supporting Israel so its independence and sovereignty can be continued," he said.

**Relations at Low Point**  
The disclosure that the Nixon administration is studying a comprehensive aid package to Israel was the first time that this had been publicly announced—came as the United States faced a possible breakdown in its efforts to negotiate an Arab-Israeli peace settlement and as Washington's political relations with Israel reached their lowest point in 15 years.

Israel is bitter over the U.S. treatment of reported violations by Egypt of the standstill and cease-fire that went into effect Aug. 7. Israel is also dissatisfied over the American approach to the negotiations by the International Committee of the Red Cross for the release of the hostages from the three airliners hijacked by Palestinian guerrillas.

But both American and Israeli officials expected that all the questions of diplomatic strategy in the Middle East and of United States military and economic aid to Israel will be given a thorough review

when Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israeli premier, meets with President Nixon at the White House Friday. She will also have conferences with Mr. Rogers and other top administration officials.

Israeli diplomatic sources have emphasized in recent days that it is time for the United States and Israel to determine where agreement between them is possible and where they must "agree to disagree."

The administration is expected, however, to have already reached its decision on aid when Mrs. Meir arrives here this week.

**Vietnamization Goes On**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Nixon administration intends to continue its Vietnamization program and to reduce American military forces elsewhere in Asia, Mr. Rogers said, but more money is needed.

Mr. Rogers said that when the administration is encouraging more reliance on the part of other nations, it is particularly important that we do not withdraw—or even to appear to withdraw—from our role in the world.

The House cut "cripples our entire program," he said. The administration's aid request was the lowest in 15 years.

**3 Lines Resume Flights**  
BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Pan American Airways and BOAC—which had airliners destroyed by Palestinian commandos Saturday—have resumed flights into Beirut International Airport.

Both companies banned flights after the airport's facilities had been used to refuel their hijacked planes. BEA also announced that it was restoring its flights to Beirut.

**Swiss Note Conditions**  
ZURICH, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Albert Messdorf, vice-president of the Zurich cantonal government, said here yesterday that Switzerland's conditions for releasing the three Palestinian commandos imprisoned here still stood and all passengers from the three airliners would have to be freed first.

Under Swiss law, the cantonal authorities have the final say on the freeing of the commandos because it was a Zurich cantonal court which sentenced them to 12 years jail last December for shooting up an Israeli airliner here.

**102 Israeli Cholera Cases**  
JERUSALEM, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Six more cases of cholera were confirmed here today, bringing to 102 the total number of cases reported in Israel and Israeli-held territories.

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AMSTERDAM	16	61
ANTWERP	29	84
ATHENS	30	86
BAGDADE	29	84
BERLIN	16	61
BREITENBURG	16	61
BUDAPEST	17	63
CASABLANCA	23	73
COBLENCE	15	59
COSTA D'AZUR	24	75
DUBLIN	12	54
EDINBURGH	14	57
FLORENCE	15	59
FRANKFURT	13	55
GENEVA	16	61
HELSINKI	17	63
IRVING	27	81
JAKARTA	28	82
LAS PALMAS	18	64
LISBON	23	73
LONDON	19	66
MADRID	24	75
MILAN	23	73
MONTREAL	17	63
MOSCOW	14	57
MUNICH	16	61
NEW YORK	19	73
OSLO	24	75
PARIS	33	89
ROME	17	63
ST. PETERSBURG	17	63
STOCKHOLM	27	81
TORONTO	30	86
TRIPOLI	16	61
VALPARAISO	28	82
VENICE	30	86
VIENNA	28	82
WASHINGTON	23	73
ZURICH	23	73

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## Senate Panel Is Unanimous On Car Smog Curbs by 1976

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Proposed legislation that would require American automobile manufacturers to eliminate 90 percent of exhaust pollution by 1976 has won the unanimous approval of the U.S. Senate Public Works Committee. The proposal has been attacked by Ford and General Motors as "unrealistic" and "unworkable."

Herbert I. Misch, Ford's vice president for engineering and manufacturing, said that the proposal "is unrealistic in terms of current or anticipated technological development and poses a major threat not only to the automotive industry but to the American economy."

## N.Y. Hospitals Try to Recruit Nurses Abroad

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT)—We have rewarding openings in all nursing units," reads an advertisement in a recent Sunday Times of London. "St. Vincent's Hospital & Medical Center... a teaching & learning hospital... in the center of Greenwich Village, New York City, you will be close to art, sports, theater and music, just steps away."

In an effort to ease a nursing shortage that has been particularly severe in the last year or so, a number of New York hospitals have begun recruiting abroad. Mount Sinai Medical Center has begun advertising in nursing journals in Britain, Canada, Australia and Ireland. Some other voluntary hospitals have been talking to private agencies that arrange for the import of foreign nurses. And the New Health and Hospitals Corp., which oversees the city's 18 municipal hospitals, is considering ways to attract foreign nurses as part of a major recruitment drive to open 4,100 registered nurses and they need 8,000, an official said.

Some of the hospitals, including Mount Sinai, have conducted overseas campaigns in the past. The Department of Hospitals, which was in charge of the public hospitals until last July, began placing ads in nursing journals abroad three years ago.

But St. Vincent's campaign is its first venture abroad. The nursing shortage is "no more critical now" than before, a St. Vincent's spokesman said. However, the response to newspaper advertising here and elsewhere in the United States has not been good, so the hospital placed several notices during July and August in London's Sunday Times and Daily Express and in two newspapers in Ireland. Right now, hospitals seeking visas for prospective foreign employees face a wait of at least ten months before the nurse is given a number under the worldwide quota system enacted in 1965. Foreign nurses seeking visas on their own initiative must wait longer.

## UAW Slates GM Strike for Midnight Tonight

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The United Auto Workers executive board decided unanimously today to strike General Motors Co. at midnight Monday unless a new contract is agreed upon by that time.

The 700,000-member UAW previously had chosen GM and Chrysler as twin strike targets, exempting only Ford, which was hit by a seven-week strike in 1967.

But the union board decided to reach that unless a settlement is reached when the current three-year pact expires it will aim its strike entirely at GM plants in the United States and Canada. UAW president Leonard Woodcock said it appears "quite certain" the strike will begin in U.S. and Canadian GM plants at midnight Monday.

## Sirhan Disciplined For Prison Outburst

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Sept. 13 (UPI)—Sirhan Sirhan was disciplined Friday for an outburst in his cell on San Quentin Prison's death row in which tear gas was used to subdue him.

The Prison Disciplinary Committee imposed 30 days of restricted privileges for Sirhan. He has been almost totally isolated for his own safety. During the 30-day period, Sirhan cannot use the prison's canteen services, will be deprived of television, books and magazines for two days and for five days will not be allowed into a private exercise yard.

## Robert Kennedy's Eldest Son, 17, Plans a Career in Public Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI)—The late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's eldest son, who is almost 18, may wear his hair shoulder-length, but like his father and uncle he plans to build a career in public service.

"What other way is there for someone like me to accomplish something of value?" Joseph Patrick Kennedy 3d said in an interview published in Parade magazine yesterday.

He said the most important lesson he learned from his father was "that all people should be treated with fairness and dignity." Although he is as athletic as his father and took the 14,410-summit as a 500-a-month mountain guide on 14,410-summit Mount Rainier in Washington, serious skiing and football playing injuries probably will keep him out of the armed forces.

To graduate after attending before him, the young Kennedy will have to do an extra six months' work. He said he was unsure of his plans after that.

"I'm not worrying about college," he said. "I've got to finish high school first."



JOYSTICK DRIVING—U.S. Secretary of Transportation John Volpe takes the driver's seat of an Ohio State University research car in Columbus, Ohio. The control stick in his hand takes the place of steering wheel, accelerator and brake pedal.

## Agnew Assails 'Nabobs of Negativism'

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 13 (UPI)—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew lashed out Friday against "the nattering nabobs of negativism" who believe the United States is on its last legs. He predicted they would not be around very long.

On the second day of a Western tour, Mr. Agnew campaigned in behalf of Sen. George Murphy, Gov. Ronald Reagan and Rep. Bob Wilson of California.

And as on his previous stops in Illinois and Wyoming, he sent persons scurrying to their dictionaries.

"In the United States today, we have more than our share of the nattering nabobs of negativism. They have formed their own 4-H club—the hopeless, hysterical hypochondriacs of history."

"We have the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee (Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark.) condemning America as what he calls 'a sick society.'"

"If we were to believe men like these, we would buy the notion that the United States is headed for Recession, Repression and Regression. Of course we are not. The dreaded 'doomsday machine' is only that senator's mimeograph machine," Mr. Agnew said.

## More and More Americans Seeking to Marry Vietnamese

By Gloria Emerson

SAIGON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—"Hey, honey, what is your name?" the 22-year-old lieutenant asked his Vietnamese fiancée at the U.S. Consulate here, where they were applying for a marriage affidavit.

The girl giggled. In wiggly letters she carefully wrote her name: Nguyen Thi Le. The lieutenant, looking surprised, tried to pronounce it but gave up.

"You're still Lee to me, honey," he said. The couple left silent as they went on filling out forms.

It was not an unusual conversation in the crowded waiting room of the consulate, where an increasing number of Americans—military men and civilians—are applying for the papers needed to marry South Vietnamese.

There were 455 approvals by the military in 1969. In the first eight months of 1970 there have been 397. Whether the marriages took place or not, they are the Americans, normally a routine procedure. It is vastly complicated, however, because of the requirements of the Vietnamese Ministry of the Interior, which must issue a passport and an exit permit before a U.S. visa can be granted.

Analysis of the available information on American-Vietnamese marriages does not yield what would appear to be a typical case history. Nonetheless, the brides are usually girls who worked on bases or in bars or nightclubs.

Specialist Frederick Black, a 23-year-old native of Stockton, Calif., hopes to marry 21-year-old Nguyen Thi Thieu, whom he met seven

months ago in a U.S. Army supply depot in Da Nang, where he drives a truck and she works as a clerk-typist. She lives with her oldest brother and her mother.

The soldier, who hopes to become a highway patrolman after his discharge in November, has tried to explain to his fiancée that most Americans wear shoes and that there are indoor toilets and kitchens and big buildings. She has no idea of her new life.

He has not met her family. Miss Thieu, speaking in Vietnamese, which her fiancé does not understand, said that she had asked her mother and brother for permission to marry, but they refused it and she is afraid to admit her intentions.

"Marrying an American and going away is better than staying home and marrying a Vietnamese," she said. "Excuse me, but I hate Vietnamese boys very much. They are lazy and most of them spend money like princes. They steal money from their mothers to spend on girls and on drinking. Even when they are married, they are not faithful to their wives."

Her fiancé does not know much about her background or many of her opinions. Asked why he wanted to marry her, he said he could not explain it—and then did.

"She listens more, she's more understanding," he said. Many Americans give this as a reason for marrying Vietnamese.

## 2 L.A. Earthquakes Knock Out Power

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Two sharp earthquakes rocked the Los Angeles area yesterday, knocking out power in some areas.

The first quake, at 7:11 a.m., was felt only in some areas. A much stronger shock, lasting 30 seconds, rocked the area at 7:51 a.m. The shock was felt as far as San Bernardino, 60 miles inland from Los Angeles.

Today a moderately strong earthquake, registering 5.5 on the Richter scale, shook some northern California communities. The undersea quake occurred about 100 miles west of Cape Mendocino.

## Gallup Poll Congressional Races Tied To President's Popularity

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 13.—As the 1970 congressional races move into full swing across the nation, a majority (56 percent) of the nation's voters voice approval of President Nixon's performance in office.

This popularity rating, recorded in a survey completed last week, is one point above the rating given the President in the previous survey, in early August.

The highest point reached by the President during the current year was 63 percent approval, recorded in mid-January. His low point was 53 percent, in late March.

Effect on House Races

What is the effect of the President's popularity on the congressional race? To what extent is there a "rub-off?"

To try to shed some light on these questions, the popularity of each President at the beginning of the campaign in the last six congressional off-year elections has been compared with the House seat gain or loss in the November elections.

This analysis reveals a relationship between presidential popularity at the beginning of congressional campaigns in early September and seat losses, although the evidence is more dramatic in some years than in others.

Evidence gained since 1946 indicates that when a President's approval rating is high—that is, in the 60s—the seat loss for the party in control of the White House tends to be much less than the norm, which is 34 seats for the last six off-year contests.

On the other hand, when the President's popularity in early September is low—that is, in the 30s or 40s—the seat loss tends to be greater than the norm. In fact, the greatest seat loss (56) was recorded in 1946 when President Harry S. Truman's early campaign rating was only 32 percent.

Normal Loss Seen

Based solely on this evidence, the GOP would seem to be headed for something approaching a normal seat loss in the House this year. However, it is vitally important to bear in mind that many other key factors must be taken into account, including the course of world events.

The year 1950 is a good example of the impact of events in the closing days of a congressional campaign. Mr. Truman's low popularity rating of 43 percent approval, recorded in early September of that year, should have contributed to a larger than normal seat loss in that fall's elections. The loss for the Democrats of 29 seats, however, was actually only slightly under the norm for an off-year election.

The likely explanation lies in the fact that the election that year came only a few days after a series of military victories in the Korean War, culminating in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's successful drive to the Manchurian border. Hopes were high.

Wasp Sting Kills Woman

ROUBAIX, France, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—A 63-year-old woman died here yesterday after being stung by a wasp, police said. The woman, Mrs. Sophie Bidanski, died after being stung on her wrist. More than ten persons have died from wasp stings in France in the last two weeks.

## Study Shows 13% of Adults In U.S. Are Nearly Illiterate

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—At least 13 percent of the adult population—and possibly far more—is afflicted with serious literacy problems that impair daily life, according to a national survey.

The survey, conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for the new National Reading Council, asked a nationwide cross-section to fill out five basic forms.

Even though the forms were simplified, the failure rate ranged from 3 to 34 percent.

Overall, Mr. Harris said, the survey shows that 13 percent of the population over 16 years of age "lacks the reading ability necessary for survival." He said that this was a conservative figure and that it would be 24 percent if it included persons polled who declined to complete their interviews.

Even the conservative figure far exceeds the federal estimate that 2.3 percent of American adults are functionally illiterate.

Walter W. Straley, chairman of the new National Reading Council, criticized the way the federal estimate is achieved. It is based, he said, on the number of persons who have completed the fifth grade rather than on actual reading ability.

The survey generally supported an earlier Harvard study, which suggested that as much as half the adult population could not read well enough to master a variety of ordinary reading materials.

The higher estimate of the extent of functional illiteracy by the Harvard study was attributed to its use of unsimplified materials and of more difficult forms, like income tax returns.

Release of the Harris survey was a highlight of the first meeting of the reading council. The council is a 50-member body established by President Nixon to stimulate improved reading programs by public and private agencies. It

will work through a new National Reading Center, headquartered in Washington, and nine regional branches. Mr. Straley, the chairman, is a vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The honorary vice-chairman is Mrs. Nixon, who met with the council at the White House Friday.

Mr. Harris reported that the highest rate of literacy problems is found among persons classified as poor, rural, Southern, black, foreign-born or over 50. The lowest rate was found in suburbs, the West and the 16-to-24 age group.

Tormenting rains, which have caused rivers to burst their banks, were continuing today, giving rise to fear of more floods.

One hundred trucks and seven helicopters of an oil company to supply the first relief supplies into the stricken area.

Rain and low clouds, had lowered visibility at the plane's base near Bristol in southwest England and the Concorde was diverted to Heathrow.

Neighbors around the airport complained bitterly that the plane's passage overhead shook their homes dangerously.

## Nixon Backs Plan For Nationwide Bicentennial Fete

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—President Nixon has formally approved plans for bringing the entire nation into the celebration of its 200th anniversary in 1976—with Philadelphia as "an exciting focal point for international participation."

Major roles also will be assigned to Washington, Boston and Miami, in accordance with recommendations of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

President Nixon sent a message to Congress strongly endorsing the commission's chief recommendations that the commemoration be national in scope, seeking to involve every state, city and community.

Mr. Nixon asked all the states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia and territories to help ensure nationwide participation.

Tito to Visit Belgium

BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (AP)—Yugoslavia's President Tito and his wife will pay an official visit to Belgium, Oct. 6-9 this year.

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Bonn President Ends Trip

BONN, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—West German President Gustav Heinemann returned here last night from a four-day state visit to Norway.

## Concorde Lands At Heathrow

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Ead weather forced Britain's version of the Concorde supersonic transport plane, to make an unscheduled landing at London's Heathrow Airport today, its first appearance on the tarmac of a major international airport.

Rain and low clouds, had lowered visibility at the plane's base near Bristol in southwest England and the Concorde was diverted to Heathrow.

Neighbors around the airport complained bitterly that the plane's passage overhead shook their homes dangerously.

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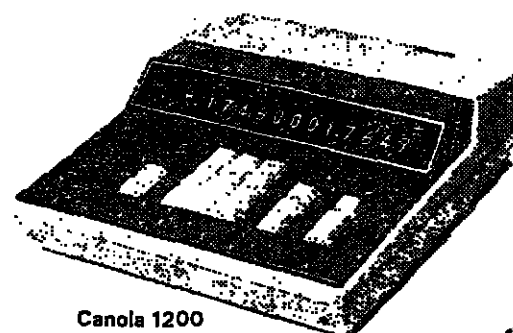
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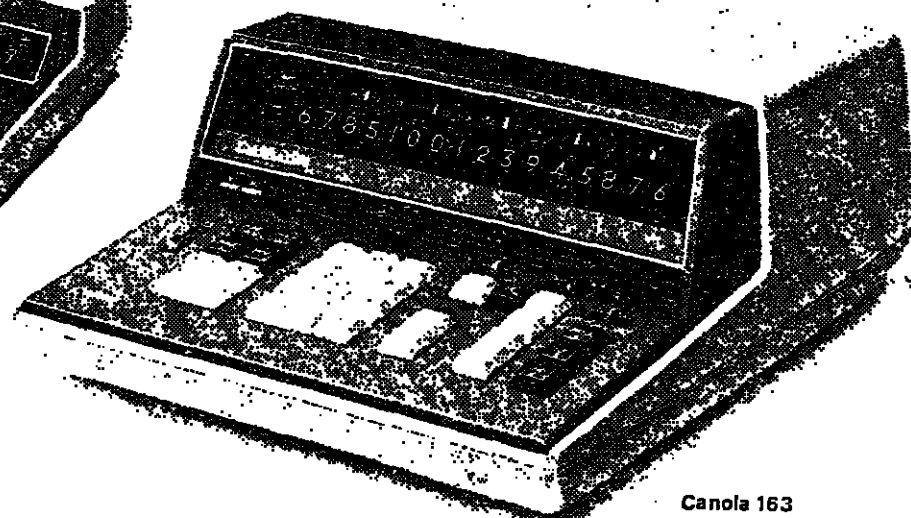
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## Secret Service to Guard Officials

## U.S. Will Help UN Security At 25th Anniversary Parley

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 13 (NYT).—Confronted by mounting acts of violence across the United States, federal and local authorities are mapping extraordinary security measures to protect visiting officials at the United Nations' 25th anniversary celebration.

President Nixon, British Prime Minister Edward Heath, and 50 other heads of state and government have indicated their intention to be here for the celebration of the UN's founding. Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin is also scheduled to attend the session, but his visit is now somewhat in doubt.

The General Assembly opens on Tuesday but most of the dignitaries are timing their arrival for the two-week period beginning Oct. 14 that has been set aside for the commemoration. The UN Charter went into effect on Oct. 24, 1945.

The Secret Service was alerted by Mr. Nixon earlier this month to supervise security, and a \$1,650,000 appropriation requested.

A Secret Service spokesman in Washington said that agents from 65 field offices would be called in

and the total would be "in the hundreds." The federal agency said it was working closely with New York City police, who will handle demonstrators and crowds and supply escorts.

In 1960, when Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of the Soviet Union, Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, and many other controversial leaders were here for the General Assembly meeting, 8,000 city policemen—a third of the force then—were put on emergency assignment connected with events at the UN.

Federal and city authority stops at the black iron gates within the 16-acre headquarters property. Once inside, security matters are handled by a force of 180 UN guards, who carry nightsticks but no sidearms.

Closed to Public  
The UN will be closed to the public during the two-week commemoration. Tours will be suspended and visitors must have special passes. Similar precautions were taken in 1960, and again in 1967 during the special assembly on the Middle East.

## Suenens Urges All Churches To Hold Council in Jerusalem

By Edward B. Fiske

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Leo Cardinal Suenens, the Roman Catholic primate of Belgium, opened a major theological congress here yesterday by declaring that it was time to move beyond the documents of the Second Vatican Council and to prepare "the next phase in the history of the church."

The 68-year-old cardinal, generally regarded as the most prestigious progressive voice in the church, said that Christians should begin dreaming about convening a new ecumenical council representing all Christian traditions, including Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy and Protestantism.

Cardinal Suenens suggested that such a council be held in Jerusalem, the birthplace of Christianity, and that it be called the Second Council of Jerusalem.

The First Council of Jerusalem was held in AD 50 and set the pattern for further councils that have assembled throughout the history of the church. At Jerusalem, a faction headed by St. Peter defeated one led by St. Paul and established the policy that Christianity would be preached to gentiles as well as to the Jews.

Future of Church  
The cardinal made his remarks last night in the opening session of the World Congress on the Future of the Church.

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the *Herald Tribune*

## Peking Assails Russian Pact With Germans

## Accuses Soviet Chiefs Of Betraying Europe

HONG KONG, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Communist China has belatedly attacked the peace treaty signed by the Soviet Union and West Germany last month, accusing the Soviet leaders of betraying the interests of the peoples of Europe.

In the first official reaction from Peking, one month after the event, Chinese Communist press articles today pictured the treaty as a "dirty deal" and "monstrous fraud" that afforded an opportunity for militarism to develop in West Germany without hindrance.

An article carried by the Chinese press agency said that the treaty exposed the Soviet leaders' "ugly features" while the commentator of the Peking People's Daily denounced their "despicable acts" and "treason."

The treaty, which was signed in Moscow by Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union, accepted the post-war European borders as inviolable and opened the way to closer ties between the Bonn government and the Communist governments of Eastern Europe.

The Chinese articles expressed concern over the future of East Germany, viewing the treaty as tacit recognition of West Germany's right to annex the German Democratic Republic. They also accused the Soviet authorities of retreating on the question of West Berlin.

The article said that, in order to extricate itself from economic difficulties, the Soviet Union had "fallen on its knees before the vanquished West Germany and begged it for aid."

## Alan Paton Gets Passport Back

DURBAN, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The South African government has restored international travel privileges to Alan Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country" and one of the country's most outspoken critics of apartheid.

Mr. Paton, who lives in a country house 20 miles from Durban, applied for a passport on June 19. He received it through the mail last week. It is issued unconditionally and is valid for all Europe, North America and the West Indies.

Mr. Paton's passport was withdrawn in December, 1960, when he returned from a visit to Britain and the United States. No reasons were given, but it was generally believed that the action was taken because he had attacked South African government policies while abroad.

## Austrian Is Rescued On Mount Kenya

NAIROBI, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Rescue parties, including six crack Austrian climbers, this evening managed to bring down an Austrian climber, Dr. Curt Judmayer, of Innsbruck, who was injured and stranded on Mount Kenya Sept. 5. Battling against stormy weather, the rescuers got Dr. Judmayer, who broke both legs, down from a hut 15,000 feet high that they had reached last midnight.



WIND WRECKED—A view of the campground near Venice that was swept Friday night by a tornado. Several campers were killed; cars and houses were ruined.

## Luna-16 Sent Aloft by Soviet Craft in Orbit

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched an unmanned spaceship toward the moon yesterday and said it would carry out lunar explorations by automatic means.

The news agency Tass said the automatic station Luna-16 was fired toward the moon from another orbiting spaceship. Tass added that the craft "went into a trajectory close to the pre-determined one" and said all equipment and systems on board were "functioning normally."

"The aim of the space station's flight is to carry out scientific exploration of the moon and the near-moon space," Tass said.

Luna-16 is Russia's first lunar probe since July, 1969.

At that time the Soviet's unmanned Luna-15 shadowed the American Apollo-11 and apparently attempted to land near where Neil Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. got down. Luna-15 crashed, however.

The Soviet lunar program of unmanned vehicles has been unsuccessful. The Russians have insisted all along they wanted to explore the moon by automatic stations.

Luna-3 took the first photographs of the moon's hidden side and transmitted them to the earth on Oct. 4, 1969.

Luna-8 accomplished the first soft landing on the moon, on Feb. 3, 1966, and sent back the first television transmission. Tass today gave no indication whether Luna-16 carried cameras. It said Soviet scientists were in constant communication with the craft.

## Venice Declares Mourning As Tornado Toll Rises to 35

VENICE, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Venetian authorities yesterday declared a day of civic mourning for the victims of a freak tornado which swept through the city's famed waterfront and killing regions Friday night, killing at least 35 persons.

The death toll continued to rise as frogmen dragged more bodies from the lagoon, where a crowded water bus was caught by the tornado, spun into the air and flung back into the water.

So far 19 bodies have been recovered from the lagoon.

Between 60 and 70 passengers were aboard the vessel when the tornado struck.

Yesterday morning, three bodies were found by frogmen near a landing stage on the island of St. Elena. The body of a woman was found, trapped in the cabin when the vessel was raised at noon.

Near Landing Site  
The ferry, which left St. Mark's Square after dark in squally weather, heading for St. Elena on its way to the Lido, was only a short distance from the landing stage when disaster struck. Most of the bodies were found within 30 yards of shore.

A wooden landing stage was smashed against the shore. Behind it, crushed by fallen debris and trees, rescuers today found the bodies of a woman and a young Italian couple.

According to Venice police, 13 other persons died in tourist camping sites around the city outskirts. At Casavia, on the nearby coast, six tourists identified in unconfirmed reports as Germans were killed when the tornado struck.

Camp Site Smashed  
Cars, trailers and tents were picked up by the tornado and buried several yards before being smashed to the ground. Walls were flattened by the winds and tourist cabins destroyed.

Five persons were reported killed and dozens injured at another camping site on the coast seven miles east of Venice. Rescue workers were still scouring the rubble and the sea nearby for more bodies.

A man was killed by another tornado at Padua, 20 miles west.

Since the fires started on Aug. 7, more than 14,000 tons of hay were a market value of almost \$350,000 have been destroyed. One man has been jailed on arson charges, but the fires continue in the early-morning hours over a five-county area.

Sheriff Ralph Hall of Grant County, which has been the center of the fires, has called in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I'm not even guessing at a motive," he says, although he has indicated that as many as ten men may be involved.

The man arrested was a member of the militant National Farmers Organization, which advocates holding back crops to increase prices received by farmers.

By published report, U.S. spraying has destroyed more than 4 million of 14 million acres of South Vietnamese forest, and 500,000 of 7.5 million acres of cropland.

"Crop destruction mission" are still authorized and still go on. Transport areas and perimeters of bases are still being sprayed," Dr. Meselson said.

With U.S. and South Vietnamese cooperation, the scientists saw all parts of South Vietnam on foot or from the air. Despite dangers, they feel studies of short and long-range defoliation effects can begin the study would have to wait the end of the war.

They took soil, plant, food and mothers' milk samples and human fat, hair and other tissues—to help plan their fuller survey with the aid of "the many competent South Vietnamese scientists."

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## Senate Panel Is Told

## ROK Forces in S. Vietnam Cost U.S. \$1 Billion in 5 Years

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee disclosed yesterday that the dispatch of 50,000 South Korean soldiers to fight in South Vietnam had cost the United States more than \$1 billion in the last five years.

The agreement under which that sum was spent covered direct support for the troops such as overseas allowances, arms, equipment and rations.

It further covered a wide range of other assistance, including modernization of South Korean forces in their own country, procurement of military goods in South Korea for U.S. forces in South Vietnam, expanded work for South Korean contractors in South Vietnam, and financial aid.

U.S. support for the South Korean troops in South Vietnam has long been public knowledge, but the extent and cost of that assistance had been kept secret until the release yesterday of the transcript of testimony by administration officials last February before the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo.

U.S. Support  
The transcript included a chart breaking down U.S. support "associated with each of the four major deployments" of South Korean troops since 1965. Through the end of 1969, the total cost was \$627.5 million.

Added to that was the cost during the last month of the year on June 30, which was about \$125 million. A further cost, which was not specified, was for transport of personnel and equipment.

The Pentagon inserted into the transcript a statement that the current annual cost to the United States to maintain a South Korean soldier in South Vietnam was about \$600. By comparison, the annual cost for an American soldier there was put at \$13,000, a figure the Pentagon had not made public previously.

During the same period covered by the report, the U.S. also put about \$1 billion into the economy of Thailand while 13,000 Thai troops were serving in South Vietnam.

Under a similar agreement, the United States absorbed \$30 million in costs to support 2,000 Filipino soldiers, mostly engineering troops, who were in South Vietnam from the end of 1966 until the end of 1969.

The Symington subcommittee made public for the first time the basic agreement, known as the Brown Memorandum, that covered the support for South Korean troops in South Vietnam. It was written by Winthrop G. Brown, then ambassador to Korea and now deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, suggested in the hearing that the memorandum had been kept secret to prevent Congress from knowing its contents.

But American officials in Seoul at the time the memorandum was written said privately that it had not been made public because the Johnson administration feared congressional opposition.

Phnom Penh, Sept. 13 (UPI).—A 1,000-man Cambodian task force carrying out Cambodia's largest military offensive of the war fought its way into the southern portion of Tang Kauk today in daylong battles against Viet Cong troops.

The Communists continued to hold the center of the city, 50 miles north of Phnom Penh, at nightfall. A Cambodian officer said some of the Viet Cong troops were in a pagoda that was spared from bombardment because it was sacred ground.

American C-119 Shadow gunships supported the Cambodian attack. In Saigon, military sources said heavy fighting had broken out around the besieged South Vietnamese fire base O'Reilly, 300 miles north of Saigon.

The sources said North Vietnamese gunners shelled the fire base with at least 150 rounds of 82-mm. and 120-mm. mortar fire yesterday and continued the bombardment at a slower rate today.

The battle at Tang Kauk was the first heavy engagement for the Cambodian task force that set out six days ago from Skoun, 17 miles south of today's fighting, to drive through the heart of Viet Cong bases and bivouac areas.

Gen. Neak Sam, commanding the operation, said five Cambodians were killed in the fighting and at least 25 wounded. Military officers said and many other dead and wounded were carried off.

In Saigon, the U.S. command reported U.S. helicopter gunners killed three Vietnamese civilians and wounded four yesterday when they opened fire on two fishing boats in a restricted area on the South Vietnamese coast.

Earlier today the U.S. Command reported that a five-ton U.S. Army truck had been smashed into a three-wheeled minibus on a highway north of Saigon, killing 11 Vietnamese civilians and injuring five others.

Elsewhere in Vietnam, allied spokesmen reported: Five Americans were killed and nine wounded by booby traps and land mines in scattered incidents around the country.

Another U.S. Army Night observation helicopter was shot down and destroyed 115 miles southwest of Saigon, with two U.S. crewmen wounded. It brought the unofficial count of U.S. helicopter losses in Vietnam to 1,777 since Jan. 1, 1961.

New Man in Cambodia  
Phnom Penh, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Henry C. Swank, new U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, arrived yesterday to take up his duties as the first American envoy here since 1955. Mr. Swank, who began his diplomatic career in Shanghai in 1946, expressed his pleasure at being in Phnom Penh and said he had brought no new instructions from President Nixon.

They took soil, plant, food and mothers' milk samples and human fat, hair and other tissues—to help plan their fuller survey with the aid of "the many competent South Vietnamese scientists."

By published report, U.S. spraying has destroyed more than 4 million of 14 million acres of South Vietnamese forest, and 500,000 of 7.5 million acres of cropland.

"Crop destruction mission" are still authorized and still go on. Transport areas and perimeters of bases are still being sprayed," Dr. Meselson said.

With U.S. and South Vietnamese cooperation, the scientists saw all parts of South Vietnam on foot or from the air. Despite dangers, they feel studies of short and long-range defoliation effects can begin the study would have to wait the end of the war.

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## Obituaries

'Two Gun' Cohen Dies at 84;  
Ex-Aide to Chinese Leaders

By Robert F. Levey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—Morris Abraham "Two Gun" Cohen, 84, a British Jew who became the right-hand man and chief underground operative of two generations of Chinese leaders, died yesterday of unknown causes in Salford, England.

Known for his daring, cunning and his raucous laugh, Mr. Cohen was a full general in the Nationalist Chinese Army even though he was a British subject. He was responsible for organizing and arming Peking's first army under Sun Yat-sen, and was Sun's personal, heavily-armed bodyguard for 16 years.

Born in London's East End of Polish immigrant parents, Mr. Cohen spent a tortured boyhood of fights with other children and academic failures in British schools. At 16, as a punitive measure, he was sent to Vancouver, British Columbia, to live with an uncle.

Disdaining school, Mr. Cohen helped his uncle sell dry goods in Vancouver's Chinatown. In 1908, in his uncle's shop he met Sun, who was then living in exile in Canada and trying to arrange American financial backing for an eventual takeover of China.

Hired at 20

The next year, at 20, Mr. Cohen was hired at the then-fabulous salary of \$5,000 a year as Sun's American bodyguard. That same year, he arranged the first of

many illicit purchases of weapons for Sun.

Mr. Cohen always referred to weapons as sewing machines. He received a 2.5 percent commission for each sale, which often ran into the millions. He would frankly admit in later years that every purchase of guns he ever made was illegal.

In 1922, Mr. Cohen first arrived in China and was commissioned a colonel in the army. Among Westerners there, he was known as "Pat Moike." Among the Chinese, he bore the nickname "General Ma," an approximation of his first name.

Mr. Cohen accompanied Sun on his travels throughout China until Sun's death in 1925. On one journey, he was wounded in the left arm in an assassination attempt, and took to packing two pistols—one under each arm—the rest of his life. His most famous nickname was drawn from that habit.

Switched to Chiang Kai-shek After Sun's death, Mr. Cohen switched his loyalty to successor Chiang Kai-shek, and continued to make at least one trip a year to the United States or Canada to buy guns or hire technological experts.

Among the latter were aircraft designers and logistics experts, who helped Mr. Cohen organize China's first Nationalist Army and Air Force.

Mr. Cohen was promoted to general in 1937, when the Japanese invaded China, and he headed the successful effort to buy guns for the southern Chinese provinces closest to the Japanese border.

He was considered so dangerous by the Japanese that that country's navy once stopped and searched a British passenger ship on a report that Mr. Cohen was aboard.

Mr. Cohen was captured by the Japanese in Hong Kong during World War II and was held for two years in a prison camp. He was extensively tortured in an effort to extort information, and his nose—broken several times—became swollen and gnarled. His nose, his shortness and his girth became his most renowned personal features.

In later years, out of influence with Chinese leaders when the mainland went Communist in 1949, Mr. Cohen divided his time between the lobby of Hong Kong's Peninsula Hotel and a nursing home in Britain. His interests became illicit sales of wheat and high-stakes games of poker.

His last visit to China was in 1966, when, flanking Premier Chou En-lai and Deputy Chief of State Soong Ching-ling, Sun's widow, Mr. Cohen attended the official celebration of what would have been Sun's 100th birthday.

However, because of his reputation and the political friction it could have caused in China at the time, Mr. Cohen's presence was not officially announced.

He leaves no survivors.

**Foster Rhea Dulles**  
JAMAICA, Vt., Sept. 13 (NYT).—Foster Rhea Dulles, 70, historian and educator, who specialized in American relations with the Far East, died Friday at his summer home here.

Mr. Dulles was a cousin of the late John Foster Dulles, former Secretary of State, and his brother, the late Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In many books and lectures, Mr. Dulles strove to improve U.S. relations with the Orient. At his death, he was working on a history of Chinese-American relations. He had visited Asia many times, after beginning his career in 1922 as a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor in Peking.

At one point in his journalism career, he was with the Paris bureau of The New York Herald Tribune, in 1925-26, and subsequently wrote editorials for the New York Evening Post, from 1927 to 1933.

**Jacques Pills**  
PARIS, Sept. 13.—Jacques Pills, 86, the music hall and musical comedy singer, and entertainer, died here yesterday after suffering a heart attack. He became well known during the thirties, in partnership with Georges Tabet, and later appeared with Lucienne Boyer and Edith Piaf, during the periods that he was married to them. He retired from the stage in 1957, but in recent years he had directed the music hall school at the Olympia here.

**Ladislav Radimsky**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—Ladislav Radimsky, 72, a former deputy chief delegate of Czechoslovakia at the United Nations, died here this week following surgery several months ago.

**Jacob Viner**  
PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 13 (NYT).—Jacob Viner, 78, an economics adviser to government agencies for four decades and Walker Professor of Economics and International Finance, emeritus, at Princeton University, died yesterday at Princeton Hospital.

**Christian Zervos**  
PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP).—Christian Zervos, 81, one of the world's leading authorities on the work of

**Maxim's Smoke-Bomb**  
PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP).—A smoke bomb was thrown through the front window of Maxim's, one of the world's best-known restaurants, at 5 a.m. today. The restaurant was closed at the time and no one was hurt. Police declined to speculate on the bomber's identity or motive.



Morris Cohen in 1956

artist Pablo Picasso, died here yesterday after a heart attack. He founded the magazine "Cahiers d'Art" and the publishing house of the same name in 1928. He published a 22-volume catalogue of Picasso's work and organized the last major exhibition of the painter's work in Avignon.

Spy Mystery Figure of 1950s,  
Noel Field, Dies in Budapest

VIENNA, Sept. 13 (AP).—Noel Field, 67, the former U.S. State Department official who asked for political asylum in Hungary with his wife, Hertha, in 1954, died yesterday in a Budapest hospital, sources close to the family announced in the Hungarian capital today. Hungarian news reports later confirmed the death.

The sources said he died after a prolonged illness, which was not identified. Before the illness, he was a top English-language reader in Hungary's foreign language publishing house.

The Fields had avoided newsmen since asking for asylum on Christmas Eve 16 years ago in Hungary, where they were in prison for five years prior to their release.

When the Fields asked for political asylum subsequently, the "Great Fields Mystery" which involved at least three East European countries, was partially clarified.

Noel Field disappeared in Prague on May 12, 1949. His brother, Hermann, went looking for him in Czechoslovakia and Poland, taking Hertha with him. He, too, disappeared, in Warsaw on Aug.

## Girls Belonged to All, Manson Trial Told

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13.—Girls of the Manson "family" worshiped Charles Manson, walked around nude at his instructions, and begged to support the group, a former member testified Friday at the Sharon Tate murder trial.

Dark-haired Danny De Carlo, a man in his 20s wearing an olive-drab shirt, blue jeans and boots, occasionally twirled his mustache as he answered prosecutor Vincent T. Bugliosi's questions about life with "Charlie."

Mr. De Carlo, a former member of a motorcycle club called the "Straight Satans," said he went to the former Spain movie ranch outside Los Angeles in March, 1969, to "fix a bike" and stayed at Manson's invitation, until late August last year.

"Everything I Wanted" "He said I could have everything I wanted," Mr. De Carlo explained. "He opened the door for me. He said the girls didn't belong to nobody. He said if I wanted to make love to them, I could."

At that time, the witness said, there were about five men and 13 girls living communally under Manson's leadership in the western-style buildings of the ranch.

Mr. De Carlo characterized the group as a "family," a group in which "everything belonged to everybody" and in which the girls' role as directed by Manson was "to take care of the man."

Mr. Bugliosi asked how the girls felt about Manson. Mr. De Carlo replied that "they worshiped him" and said that the young women thought Manson knew all and saw all.

"Did you ever hear Manson tell them to walk around in the nude?" the prosecutor asked.

"Yes," Mr. De Carlo said. "They took clothes off anyway. You liked that, Danny?" Mr. Bugliosi asked.

"Yeah," he said. "I dug it."

Reply Is Blocked "Did you ever hear Mr. Manson give any instructions to the girls, including these defendants, with respect to sex?" Mr. Bugliosi asked.

Mr. De Carlo's reply was blocked by defense objections.

**Lawyer Jailed Again**  
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Manson's lawyer, Irving Kanarek, was given a second jail sentence for contempt of court for continuous interruption of the trial Friday.

Judge Charles Older sent Mr. Kanarek to jail for two days. He also adjourned the trial until next



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Chester Morris  
Rites in N.Y.  
Set for Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A memorial service for Chester Morris, 69, who created the role of Boston Blackie, will be held here tomorrow at St. Bartholomew's Church on Park Avenue.

Mr. Morris was found dead of an overdose of barbiturates Friday in his room at the Holiday Inn in New Hope, Pa. Mr. Morris had been starring as Captain Queeg in "The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial" at the Bucks County Playhouse.

His last motion picture is the screen version of the Broadway play "The Great White Hope," in which he portrays Pop Morrison, the boxing commissioner. He returned from the filming location at Almeria, Spain, only a month ago. The film will begin previews on Monday.

Mr. Morris was almost literally in the familiar show business phrase, "born in a trunk." His father was William Morris, a well-known actor at the turn of the century, and his mother was Rita Hardins, a comedienne with the Charles Frohman Company. He appeared in a silent film when he was only 9 years old and made his stage debut in support of Lionel Barrymore in "The Copperhead" when he was only 15.

Educated in Mt. Vernon Born here on Feb. 16, 1901, and educated in public schools in Mount Vernon, N.Y., Mr. Morris, at the age of 17, was billed as "the youngest leading man in the country" when he toured in "Turn to the Right." This was followed by five years as a contract player with George M. Cohan's company.

In 1928 he was signed by D. W. Griffith for his first screen starring role, in "Alibi," and in the years that followed Mr. Morris made more than 85 films, including "The Big House," "Divorcee," "The Sign of the Cross," and "The Sign of the Cross."

He was perhaps best known on the screen as the hero of 36 Boston Blackie detective stories.

In many of his films, as well as his plays, Mr. Morris, who was square-jawed and wore his hair slicked back, played unsympathetic characters. He usually did so by choice, he said.

After 23 years in Hollywood, Mr. Morris toured in Sidney Kingsley's "Detective Story," in which he was seen as a neurotic policeman, and later starred on Broadway in "The Fifth Season," "Blue Denim," and "Advice and Consent." In 1967 he played the father in "The Subject Was Rose."

Even though Mr. Morris had given frail in recent years and suffered from a stomach ailment, he remained active on the stage and in television.

**8 Hurt in Clash Before Bordeaux Election Speech**

BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 13 (AP).—A brief but violent clash involving iron bars and paving stones caused at least eight injuries prior to an election meeting held here last night by maverick French politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Supporters of an extreme right-wing candidate in next Sunday's election for Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas sent here battled with private guards at the meeting.

Nick Maloumian, assistant to Mr. Servan-Schreiber, secretary-general of the Radical party, was admitted to a hospital with throat injuries. Another man was reported to have collapsed after being hit in the back by stones.

Police stood by the entry to a school where the fight took place but did not intervene. Mr. Servan-Schreiber, also standing for election in an effort to galvanize opposition to Gaullist rule, arrived at the school after the battle and spoke as scheduled.



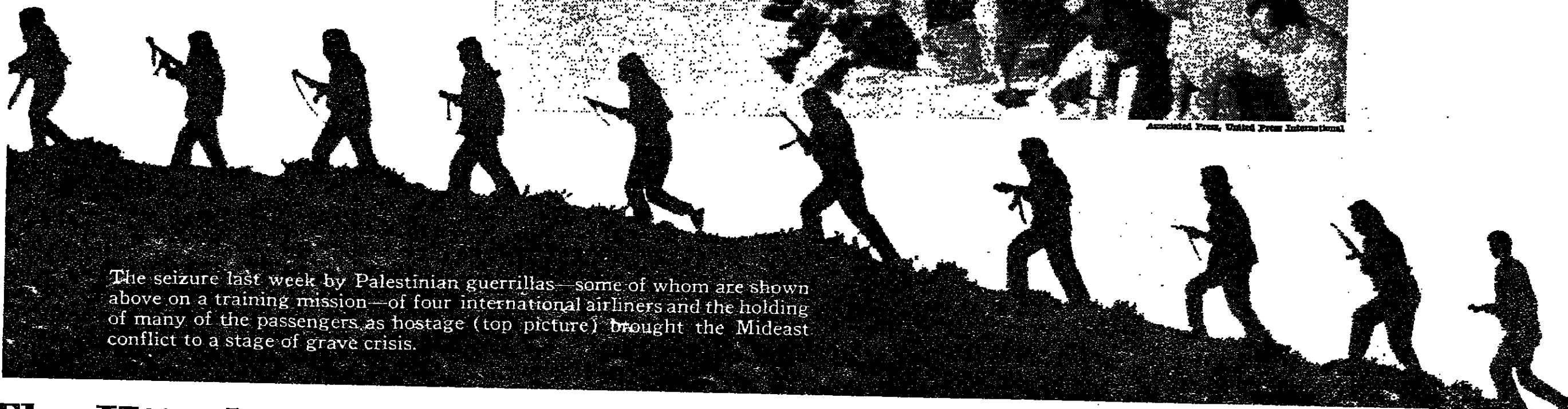
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The seizure last week by Palestinian guerrillas—some of whom are shown above on a training mission—of four international airliners and the holding of many of the passengers as hostage (top picture) brought the Mideast conflict to a stage of grave crisis.

# The Hijackings: Tracing the Steps of a Journey to World Despair

By Anthony Austin

NEW YORK (NYT)—The interview took place in the suburbs of Amman one night last summer. "What right do you have to impose this war on Europeans?" the Italian journalist, a woman, demanded of Dr. George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, referring to the rash of skyjackings and other terrorist acts the Front had just carried out in Western Europe.

"I will explain," said Dr. Habash in the interview, which appeared in Life magazine. "We have to stand against whoever supports Israel economically, militarily, politically, ideologically. This means... the U.S. and almost every country in Europe."

"Do you want to make war on three-fourths of the planet?" "Our struggle has barely begun; the worst is yet to come. And it is right for Europe and America to be warned now that there will be no peace for them

until there is justice for Palestine."

Last week the fanatic logic of a small guerrilla band, the most militant of the Palestinian commando groups consecrated to the recovery of their lost homeland, imposed on four Western governments—and on Israel—a new kind of crisis in which the lives of hundreds of hostages and the safety of international air travel were interwoven with the issue of war and peace in the Middle East. Two great Western jetliners—

then, as of Wednesday, three—stood on a sunbaked desert plateau, 25 miles outside Amman, the fabulous latest haul of the Popular Front's hijack veterans, while representatives of the ragged guerrillas ringing the planes palavered on an international level on their threat to blow up the planes together with their passengers and crews.

## Everything Soured

Then, after moving their human cargo of some 400 passengers to Amman and nearby towns in batches, and finally freeing all but 35 men (Israeli, British, Swiss, West German and American) and five Israeli women, the guerrillas blew up the three aircraft 13 hours before their own deadline—10 p.m. Saturday—for acceptance of their terms. It was their "first warning": the lives of the remaining hostages, a spokesman emphasized, were still in their hands.

Powerless—for fear of jeopardizing those lives—to do anything except edge up its Mediterranean fleet and its NATO air strength for possible evacuation moves, Washington followed the bizarre situation with unbelieveing eyes. Officials could not remember when a diplomatic initiative as promising as the U.S. Mideast peace move of a month ago had soured so quickly. Everything that could have gone wrong did.

First, the Russians apparently had done what the Nixon administration had hard-headedly concluded they would not do—permit if not abet an Egyptian buildup of Soviet missiles in

the Suez cease-fire zone that created the very shift in the balance of power that President Nixon had promised Israel need not fear.

Second, Israel had reacted just as impassionedly as U.S. diplomats feared it would. The Israelis decided last Sunday to boycott the peace parleys until the missiles were removed. What else might they do about the Egyptian and Soviet-manned batteries that the United States seemed in no position, diplomatic, political or military, to "roll back"?

## Final Burden

On the already foundering Mideast peace project the hijackings fell like a final burden. The guerrillas' bargaining terms appeared to be aimed at splitting off U.S. Israeli hostages from the other passengers, whom the Front opposed to release in exchange for the release of seven Palestinian guerrillas held in Western Europe.

The price for Israel appeared to be the release of a large number of the 3,000 or so Arab guerrillas captured over many years of border warfare.

Though assured by the Western governments that there would be no separate deal, Israel was again under U.S. pressure to make a major concession—a concession its leaders saw as submission to blackmail. Not even the most incurable optimists in Washington saw much hope of luring Israel back to the peace table so long as this volatile situation—more dangerous, some thought, than before the peace initiative—prevailed.

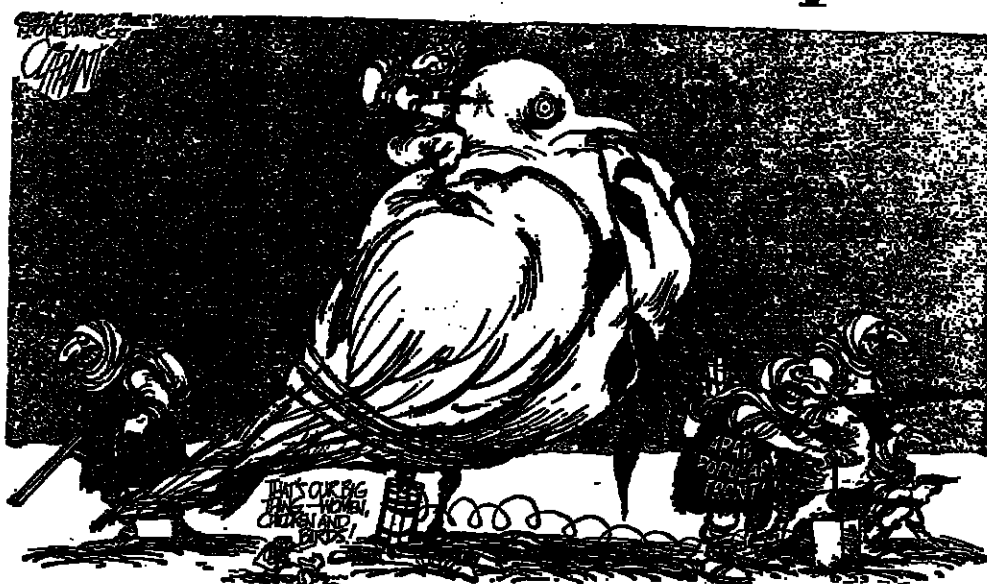
Which was just the situation the hijackers had sought to create.

The Popular Front's big day last Sunday began with failure. Shortly after El Al's Flight 219 from Tel Aviv to New York was airborne from Amsterdam, a man who had got on at the stopover lunged out of his seat, pistol in hand, crying "Yallah!"—Arabic for "Come on!"—and was followed by a girl holding two grenades.

## Over in Minutes

In minutes the hijack attempt was over. Three soft pops—"they sounded like a cap gun," one passenger said—and the man was mortally shot by security guards, a part of the Israeli airliner's crew. The plane dived steeply. The girl was felled by some passengers. In London, where the plane made an emergency landing, the girl was identified as the 24-year-old Leila Khaled, the former student of the American University in Beirut whose comely face and long black hair adorned the pages of the European and Arab press after she took part in a successful hijacking last year.

Placed in a London police



Hijacked

cell, she became the object of conflicting demands—by the Popular Front, that she be released, and by Israel, that she be extradited to Israel on grounds that Israel had jurisdiction in a crime committed on an Israeli flag airliner.

But that was the only plane the commandos failed to get in their synchronized offensive that early Sunday afternoon.

At about 2:20 p.m. two armed men hijacked Pan American Flight 93, a 747 jumbo jet, on its way from Amsterdam to New York, rerouting it to Beirut and then to Cairo, where dynamite taken aboard in Beirut blew up the aircraft a bare two minutes after the passengers scrambled out of the emergency exits.

The hijackers were "perfect gentlemen," "very friendly," with "exemplary manners," according to the passengers, but told them: "We are going to blow up this plane and after that it will be the American oil wells."

## A New Captain

At about the same time, TWA's Flight 741, a 707 on a round-the-world flight, was hijacked after taking off from Frankfurt, and passengers on Swissair's Flight 100, a DC-8 on its way from Zurich to New York, heard a voice over the loudspeaker: "Good evening. You now have a new captain."

Both planes were directed to the guerrillas' "Revolution Airport" outside Amman, a natural landing strip once used by the Royal Air Force for its World War II Spitfire fighters but considered hazardous for heavy craft.

The U.S. planes were hijacked, a Popular Front spokesman explained in Amman, as a protest against the "American peace plan" for the Middle East, and Cairo airport was chosen for the dismantling of the jumbo jet in protest against Egyptian acceptance of the plan.

The Swiss plane was hijacked to put pressure on Switzerland to release three commandos jailed after an attack on an Israeli airliner at the Zurich airport last year. The Frankfurt stopover was chosen so there would be West German hostages to pressure Bonn into releasing three guerrillas jailed after an attack last February

on Israelis at an airport lounge in Munich.

"This is a good airport—we will fill it with airplanes, Allah willing," said a submachine gun-toting young commando jubilantly. And on Wednesday morning the Front did add another airplane to the strange tableau in the Jordanian desert—a British Overseas Airways Corporation VC-10 hijacked en route from Bombay to London. Now the Front had leverage for its demand for the release of Miss Khaled as well.

## Desert Drama

"Oh hear the voice of Palestine, of the Palestinians who want nothing but their own land," a commando spokesman, his face swathed in his Arab headcloth, called out with the Arab relict for eloquence at the newspaper correspondents who had driven out from Amman and been permitted to approach the hijacked planes, but not too closely.

The Front's representatives were negotiating in Amman with André Rochat, a Swiss official of the International Red Cross acting as intermediary for the affected governments. Jordanian tanks held uncertain watch from the shallow desert hills, and the "voice of Palestine" was indeed being heard around the world.

"Savage and inhuman," commented United Nations Secretary General U Thant in a reaction that typified public opinion in non-Communist countries outside the Arab world. Dr. Habash, who was credited by his followers with organizing the hijackings—and was reported by some to be in North Korea, by others in Baghdad—would doubtless have scorned such denunciations as a price worth paying for attracting world attention to the Palestinian cause. But even among the Arabs criticism was heard.

Cairo's influential dailies, Al-Ahram and Al-Akhar, said attacks on international civil aviation created antipathy and "disgust." Hijackings "do not serve the cause of the Palestinian people," said Kuwait's Ambassador to Washington, Talat al-Ghoussein, after he and diplomats of nine other Arab countries conferred with Secretary of State Rogers in Washington and promised to

use what influence they could on the commandos. Iraq, the commando's most vociferous supporter in the Arab world, called on the Front to release the hostages on humanitarian grounds. The Security Council, with its Syrian member assenting, called for "immediate release of all passengers and crews."

## Front Riding High

What effect the importunings of even fellow Arabs had on the Front's shadowy second-string leaders in their dusty little office building in downtown Amman was difficult to tell. Like their mentor, Dr. Habash, a Christian who headed a team of nuns in an Amman clinic for the poor before throwing in with the fedayeen, the 1,600 or so members of the Popular Front are bourgeois intellectuals of Marxist-Maoist persuasion who are even more contemptuous of Arab "reactionaries" than of Western "capitalists." And, as their blowing up of the planes yesterday suggested, the Front's militants were riding high.

In the intermittent fighting that has shaken Jordan ever since King Hussein accepted a cease-fire that the commandos—all the commandos, including the largest and most "moderate," el-Fatah—opposed, the Front, with its greater fervor and discipline, has been gaining strength within the guerrilla movement. In Amman, where street fighting between guerrillas and the Jordanian Army approached civil-war proportions last week, a taxi driver told a Western correspondent that after the hijacking coup "everybody is Habash now." In Beirut and other Arab capitals, correspondents reported widespread feelings of pride in the Front's skill, defiance and elan.

Speaking of the 15 million Palestinian refugees who feel they were driven from their homeland in the 1948 and 1967 wars, Dr. Habash in his interview last summer said, "We force people to ask what is going on, and so they get to know our tragic situation." Perhaps the most fundamental aspect of last week's drama was that the commandos, in their ruthless way, gave tongue to a massive despair that any Mideast peace move will have to recognize.

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



# The Police: A Target for Blacks' Frustrations—and Their Guns

By Robert C. Maynard

CHICAGO (WP).—America has again escaped a summer without the wholesale ghetto-burnings of earlier years. But the hot months this year have produced grim evidence that the racial tension long af-

fecting the country's cities is erupting in a new and more violent strain—guerrilla warfare between young blacks and the police.

In contrast to the massive riots of the sixties, today's eruptions occur in a confined

area—around a police station, perhaps, or a black organization's office. But they are far more lethal. There is a mutual hatred now, and a greater willingness on both sides to use guns. For example:

● At a Chicago housing project, two white policemen whose mission was making friends with young blacks were crossing a baseball field when two rifle shots rang out. The policemen fell, mortally wounded, and when comrades arrived to recover the bodies they were pinned down by the sharpshooters' fire.

● In a restless Houston area, the leader of a Black Panther-style group was crossing a street where five white policemen on a church roof were watching for snipers. Two quick shots by the police and the black man was dead, his companion wounded.

## Appears to Be War

"What appears to be happening is a war, a feud between the white police and residents of the black community," remarks Dr. John P. Spiegel of the Lemberg Center on the Study of Violence. "Neither side seems willing to negotiate."

"These kids have to go their route now, because my generation tried and we failed," says Timothy Holland, a black sociologist in New Bedford, Mass. His 15-year-old daughter was wounded when, during a summer disorder there, a shotgun was fired from a car-load of whites, killing a black youth. (Four white youths have been charged with murder.)

"We said we could make the system work, and it failed us and failed our children," Mr.

Holland says. "So now they are doing it their way."

The "system" of institutionalized racism, as viewed by many young blacks, continues to withhold the things they want—education, jobs, housing, equal justice, a black identity. Having resisted their parents' attempts to change it from within, they feel the system must be overturned from without—and the police are its guardians.

## Police Ready

The police are ready. After an officer was killed in Philadelphia, allegedly by "black revolutionaries," Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo issued a challenge:

"If they had any guts they would call me and set a showdown. We'll even give them odds on it. We'll send out fewer people (than they do) with fewer weapons."

The blacks are ready. After the black leader's death in Houston, posters went on sale bearing his picture with the legend, "You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill the revolution." And one of the youths at their "information center" declared, "We are winning more of the people every day and they can't stop us, no matter how hard they try."

In visits to cities across the country, a reporter finds some elements in common:

● More than ever, the white policeman feels threatened and embattled. As virtually the only "outsider" to be seen in the

ghetto, he has long been a target for frustrations about living conditions, joblessness and governmental indifference. Today he is prone to blame any such hostility on plotting and agitation by Panthers and similar militants.

● Increasingly, black youth and some older people see the police as a hostile occupying army whose mission is to seal blacks within their traditional communities and act as execution squads for violations, real or suspected, of "the white man's law." To them, the police seem more concerned with raiding political organizations than with patrolling the streets to prevent robberies and rapes.

● Older blacks who still have faith in the orderly political process worry that the young will bring down white retaliation upon the entire black community. The young seem bent on suicide, these elders say.

To many young blacks, however, death in the urban struggle is not suicide but martyrdom. "It's amazing what black youths will do in defense of their dignity," says Tony Mapples, 35, a black activist in New Jersey.

## Structure and Discipline

The aura of warfare is particularly strong in Chicago, home of one million blacks—and of the Black P Stone Nation, biggest of the numerous gangs. The Stones say their

enemy is no longer the other black gangs but the police.

Police Sgt. Julius Frazier, a Negro with 20 years' experience among the gangs, says chaotic ghetto home life contributes mightily to the gang problem. Many of the youths come from homes where both parents work and leave the children without supervision. Or neither parent works, and the youngsters turn to the gangs because they offer structure and discipline.

Police estimate the Black P Stone Nation has 20,000 members, but Lamar Bell, one of the top leaders, dismisses this figure as too low. "I would say 75 percent of the men in the community are Stones," Mr. Bell says. "We are the strongest thing out here. Now they are trying to destroy the Stones, and we'll die first."

## Police Feeling

Last month, after a clash with the Stones left a detective dead from a high-powered rifle bullet, Thomas Lyons of the police intelligence unit expressed the feelings of many white Chicago policemen:

"To the street gang apologists, many of whom are in the fields of social work and the news media, we say: 'Damn you!' To the residents of the community who live in fear of gangs, we plead with you to help us rid the community of this scum."

Mr. Bell and other Stones say their conflict with the establishment stems from a need

for jobs and other resources to build their own community their own way.

The official rate of unemployment in the 16-21 age group in the Southside area, where the Stones are strongest, is estimated at over 30 percent, slightly over the national rate for black youths. But labor experts believe the true figure there and elsewhere may be twice that.

## Nowhere to Go

Also in dispute is the number of youngsters who are idle on the streets instead of going to school. The Chicago school board says the dropout rate from Southside high schools is about 11 percent but it may be much higher.

The combination of persistent failure in school, and nothing to do outside of it, leaves Chicago black youth in a bind but to "hang with the gangs and hustle any way you can," as Charles Davis, 17, describes it.

Mr. Davis was mourning the death, three days earlier, of a 17-year-old friend whose bullet-riddled body was found in a Southside doorway.

"He was shooting a little pool, some craps, stuff like that. Just trying to make it, like everyone else. I don't know what happened to him. Around here, it could have been anything."

In New Bedford, Mass., a city of 102,000, racial violence flared this summer. Acting police chief Joseph Pelleri speaks a policeman's litany that can be

heard in every town with racial trouble.

"The police," he says, "didn't create the unemployment problem. We aren't responsible for the housing. Yet we get blamed for all these things. They (the hostile blacks) talk about undue force, but I don't think it's anything they've seen. Somebody told them about an incident or something."

In city after city where violence between young blacks and police has erupted, traditional civil rights organizations have banded together to address the issues that disturb the young. The challenge to these older blacks will outlive this summer of violence.

Can they find ways to really communicate with the established powers, and to reduce the role of the police as the principal establishment agency with which young blacks deal?

Dr. Spiegel of the Lemberg Center, would concentrate on lowering the presence of white policemen in the black community. "They proceed from such different assumptions," he says of the white police and black youth.

"The law enforcement establishment and the young black groups are becoming less and less interested in resolving conflicts in the community through talks, bargaining or negotiation," he concludes. "On the contrary, each seems to be trying to establish its power through harassment and intimidation. It's tragic."



Home Stretch

## Woodstock Organizer Dreams On

By Haynes Johnson

NEW YORK (WP).—Artie Kornfeld is still dreaming his dream—and still clinging to his belief in the free enterprise system. They go together, just like music and youth and love and a good bank account. As he says, "whatever you're selling you have to believe in."

"I have to tell you I'm criticized by the extreme radical left, because I work within the system," says Artie, one of the four young men who promoted the Woodstock Rock Festival of a year ago that has now assumed such mythical proportions. Myths, as Artie was indicating, die hard.

"I don't need \$10 million. I may have a desire for \$3 million, but not at the expense of a free life..."

At Woodstock, as everyone knows, the free life was all there: all that sound, all those people, all those acts, all those good vibrations, all that freedom, all that love!

And, just incidentally, all that money!

## Prices Cheaper Than

For the performers, it was a quarter-of-a-million-dollar stand (prices were cheap then). For the land about \$50,000. For the admission, \$18 apiece. (And how many of the nearly 500,000 actually paid? Someone estimates that more than a million dollars were collected. But no one really knows.) For the helicopters hovering overhead filming every act, public and private, on and off stage, tens of thousands of dollars.

For the legitimate concessions, a mind-boggling bazaar, three days and nights of feeding that multitude sandwiches and soft drinks.

For the illegitimate and ubiquitous hawkers, a vast and wilding market for hash, pot, acid, speed. For the price of portable toilets alone, \$80,000.

For the fees of the public relations flacks from the two New York firms, \$20,000. For the advertising agencies that beat the drums, \$200,000.

Add in the bills for the sound equipment, electrical and plumbing work, phones, law, insurance and other items and one grand total emerges. It cost \$2.7 million to put on one festival.

Later, there would be the music (and the million-dollar rights paid by Warner Brothers). It may gross as high as \$20 million in America alone. Then there's the record album, now selling briskly for \$12 and the book for \$4.95 and...

For many, it was, indeed, the fulfillment of a dream. But not for Artie Kornfeld. Artie has joined another Woodstock partner in suing the other two original partners for \$10 million. They are charging fraud. He claims that they were cheated into selling their 50 percent interest in Woodstock.

## More Than Fun

Mr. Kornfeld's court action is only one of many reminders today that rock festivals are something more than sun, sky, pot, freedom and love.

Selling love and life, rock style, is a multi-million-dollar business. As the song writer was moved to compose after Woodstock:

You wanna see the future now? Don't put our festival down. This time next year, man, Ten million may be coming.

The figures haven't gone that high this summer, but crowds

"I don't need \$10 million. I may have a desire for \$3 million, but not at the expense of a free life..."

of from 200,000 to 400,000 paying up to \$20 piece have turned out for events in areas across the country. And despite all the problems that have surrounded the festivals in America this season—the injunctions, law suits, canceled programs, riots, gate crashings and drug scenes—the money is still being made.

Whether the festivals as such are, on the way out, as some are lamenting, the ingredients that made them such attractive investments are as constant as ever. Music is still the medium for America's affluent youth.

"Somebody said to me, who was involved in the operation, that it was an awful lot easier than trying to promote a Broadway show," said Aaron Monk, a lawyer who represented the promoters of the Powder Ridge Festival at Middlefield, Conn., earlier this month.

"The money wasn't in the gate receipts, although they might collect a million. The money was in records, the concessions and the like."

## Up to \$10 Million

"And if it went well and got a name, then you would have Powder Ridge sweat shirts and Powder Ridge T-shirts to sell. They were talking about \$5 or \$10 million."

Powder Ridge is not the only case where a million-dollar venture, with the prospects of far greater profits, has wound up in a tangle of accusations and recriminations. The tangle is becoming standard.

In the aftermath of the fiascos, the blame invariably is being placed on fly-by-night promoters. But that is an oversimplification.

Artists, agents, managers and a host of others interested in turning an easy dollar are all involved. Their target is clear: a vast youth subculture, carefully nurtured by fact and fiction into an immense market.

Everywhere, the pitch is the same: 33 days of love, sun and sound... Get high on the sky and the sea, 300 acres, no hassles... \$15 for a 3-day weekend...

"The young people get it—and pay for it. If something goes wrong, they usually turn on the promoters, not the rock musician artists. Not their very own poets."

What they don't realize is that the artists, along with others, are receiving huge sums and that they are now sharing in the subsidiary rights, too, if the festival becomes a success.

"The people who have escaped being discredited are the performers," says one festival promoter. "They're singing about love and peace and life. But backstage, before they go on, they're screaming that they won't appear until they get that certified check in their hands. These guys have managers. They may love doing it, but they're also getting a substantial amount of money for it."

## Performers Costlier

Since Woodstock, the price for performers has risen dramatically. Today's range is from a low of \$500 for an act to a reported \$100,000 commanded by such a group as the Rolling Stones.

At their best, the festivals are successful summer ventures that render an entertainment service; at worst, they cruelly and cynically exploit the youth, who believe them to be a rare human experience.

No matter what the reality may be, that last impression is pervasive. The Woodstock Festival has assumed an aura that it never deserved. Even now, you can read accounts feeding the myth that Woodstock, unlike others, "just happened," that it was never supposed to be a money-making operation.

"Woodstock was primarily an investment for me," says John Roberts, one of the original four promoters of Woodstock (and one of those whom Artie Kornfeld is suing).

"I could have as easily invested in pollution control devices as in Woodstock. So what's happened gives me some perspective."

Mr. Roberts, who inherited a million dollars, went on to say: "An alarmingly large number of unscrupulous and very opportunistic people, very common in the lingo and love and good vibrations, are equally adept at slipping the dagger in your back. They have these beautiful looks and wear love beads, but they aren't all lovely."

"There's a mythology about this business. There's an incredible amount of greed, which, surprisingly, is not tempered by some basic business intelligence. They profess to be members of the new cult—the love, generation—but in reality they are often out for their own interests."

Before the festival, Mr. Roberts says, members of the underground press and "Yipie" leader Abbie Hoffman approached them. "What they wanted was money so they wouldn't disrupt the festival," Mr. Roberts states. "They professed to be terribly concerned about the abuse of the street people." They wanted us to give them tickets and transportation and money. We said no.

"But, as a face-saving gesture for us, we incorporated them into our peace-keeping force. You have to face the realization that these people have power and you have to deal with them."

## Drugs Proliferate

Such charges have been made by others involved with festivals. Another problem that has worsened since Woodstock is the extent of drug selling that has afflicted virtually every festival planned this summer. At Powder Ridge, for example, one man who was arrested on possession of narcotics charges had \$15,000 in cash with him, plus a supply of drugs.

Because Woodstock has become so legendary, it is often assumed that it was the pioneer for the other festivals. It wasn't. The first was held in June, 1967, at Monterey, Calif. Movie and recording rights flowed out of that one, too, and the phenomenon was launched.

Since then, Rolling Stone magazine estimates, more than 2 1/2 million young Americans have walked, hitch-hiked, flown and driven to at least 80 large festivals across the United States.

The festivals have expanded to Europe, and are playing to huge audiences there. The formula was so simple that it inevitably attracted money and speculators from all quarters. And, everywhere, youth pays the bill.

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## Wanted: World Policemen

The United States has frequently been accused of seeking to be a global policeman. This specific accusation is silly, since America has, certainly since the departure of John Foster Dulles, been very careful to limit its active interpositions to certain areas, and in much of the rest of the world to speak softly. But the disruption of world travel routes by the Palestinian guerrillas has, in addition, made it painfully apparent that the world has no policeman at all.

It has a court, to be sure, and at least the rudiments of law. And there is a world organization that is supposed to represent the combined authority of virtually all the nations, and above all, to keep the peace. But the court's writs clearly do not run in Jordan, or in the skies; such law as exists is, when not inapplicable, unenforceable, and the world organization is reduced to solemn pronouncements that may possibly have tempered the fates of some of those offended against, but certainly has not punished the offenders.

This half-judicious situation which has reduced most of the civilized world to impotence did not spring up overnight. In an article in the New Yorker, Hannah Arendt, discussing civil disobedience in the United States, points out quite accurately that it is not the disobedient persons who are reducing respect for the law. The disrespect really stems from "a disastrous erosion of police competence and power," and it may be said that "the impotence of institutional power has persuaded many otherwise complacent people of the legitimacy of civil disobedience."

There is an analogy here to the world's situation. The "institutional power" of the United Nations has neither redressed the

legitimate grievances which might justify war, nor prevented war itself. And the radicals rely on those grievances and those wars for justification of their acts against the most elementary rights of persons who are not responsible for the grievances nor engaged in the wars.

It can be argued that unlike a nation, which assumes some kind of universal consensus for its very existence, the United Nations is a shaky agglomeration of many peoples and many points of view. But in fact, this is also true of nations; to give equal validity to every course of action or inaction which may be held by every citizen is mere anarchy. And to search out the "deeper causes" for every infraction of the social bond may be, as Hannah Arendt argues, a "technique of evasion."

In other words, unless the responsible nations stir themselves for self-protection against irresponsible, even when the latter have arguments on their side (they always have arguments), the existing international consensus, which defines combatants and non-combatants, and lays down certain minimal rules for conduct toward each class, can dissolve altogether.

The advantages of winning a "strategic" hold on the sympathies of one contestant or another, the ideological excuses for favoring one group over another, the luxury of "understanding" why a man murders his fellow man may have intellectual validity (and only may do so), but they become evasions of a common responsibility if they inhibit action to keep the world's none-too-adequate machinery for feeding and clothing humanity from breaking down. The world needs policemen, if law, social justice, equity and all the goals toward which people strive are to have any meaning.

## Mideast Missile Madness

While the lawless and inhuman acts of Palestinian extremists draw the censure of a horrified world, the Soviet Union and Egypt are compounding the damage to their own credibility, to the prospect for a Mideast settlement and to the future willingness of others to enter agreements with them by claiming that Egypt's massive missile buildup in the Suez area was permitted by the language of the standstill cease-fire pact.

The report now that these movements have included a few SAM-3 low-altitude antiaircraft missiles—which are entirely manned by Soviet military personnel—offers further evidence of Moscow's complicity in Egypt's SAM-2 violations. It also heightens the danger of direct Soviet involvement in combat from the first hour of a truce breakdown.

The State Department, by releasing the language of the cease-fire accord, has completely discredited the Egyptian thesis, supported by Moscow, that "redemption" of missiles already within the truce zone and repair of damaged reventments are permitted by the cease-fire agreement. The Soviet-Egyptian claim, if valid, might have offered some flimsy cover to the violations, which, U-2 reconnaissance shows, go far beyond such activities. But the truce accord in fact provides that "both sides will refrain from changing the military status quo" in the Suez Zone. It forbids either side to "introduce or construct" new military installations and limits maintenance of existing installations to "their present sites and positions."

Grave as are the immediate local consequences of the missile violations, even more serious are the bald-faced efforts to justify—rather than rectify—those violations. They bring into question the utility of the "era of negotiations" predicted by President Nixon. Chances for East-West agreements to limit strategic arms, to revise European security arrangements and to reduce NATO and Warsaw Pact forces undoubtedly have been impaired by this glaring display of Soviet bad faith.

It is difficult to see how Russia's real interests can be served by this Mideast missile madness. The consequences for Egypt could be even more disagreeable.

Israel is in possession of huge buffer territories—occupied while winning the war Egypt provoked in 1967—that provide far more defensible borders than those it can obtain from peace negotiations. Egypt's central objective in the projected negotiations is to get Israel to withdraw from the bulk of those territories. Withdrawal is more likely to be impeded than encouraged by threats, a buildup of military power and continued violations of the standstill cease-fire.

The fundamental interests of Egypt and the Soviet Union now lie in abandoning preposterous pretexts and rectifying their truce violations. The essential task of negotiating a settlement cannot be expected to make any headway during a breakdown of the standstill agreement designed to set those negotiations in motion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Jordan Desert Drama

One thing the Arab guerrillas, and notably the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, have certainly achieved, and that is irreparable damage to their own cause. Many, probably the majority, of those who, like this newspaper, are broadly in sympathy with Israel, have realized that the tides of history have caused suffering and injustice to thousands of Arabs. But to behave like savages is not the way to bring about justice and amelioration of their lot; it is merely to invite the civilized world to treat them as savages and to insure that all sympathy for their grievances evaporates totally. If among all nations, whatever their interests and their objectives, there grows a determination that never again shall a small band of outlaws hold them to ransom and rob them of the power of taking their own decisions, then indeed out of evil may come at last some good.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

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The PFLP has only 3,000 members. If should not be capable of gaining ascendancy over the rest of the Arab world and smashing the possibility of a settlement. Unless

Arab governments now stand up to the Popular Front they can be absolutely certain of being accomplices in its immediate triumph—the end, probably for many years, of movement toward peace.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

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Once again one yields to blackmail. To tell the truth, we do not see how the governments could have acted differently. The possibility of a surprise attack on the airport of the revolution was indeed contemplated in Washington, but there was every reason to fear that in such an event the commandos would carry out their criminal threat of destroying the planes and killing the passengers. International complications were foreseeable since the Soviets insisted in the Security Council that the means used for liberating the passengers should remain within the framework of legality. Only King Hussein could have undertaken a forcible action, with the same risks for the prisoners. And the confusion that currently prevails in Amman is not of a nature to prompt the Jordanian sovereign to seek further motives for complications with the Palestinian organizations.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

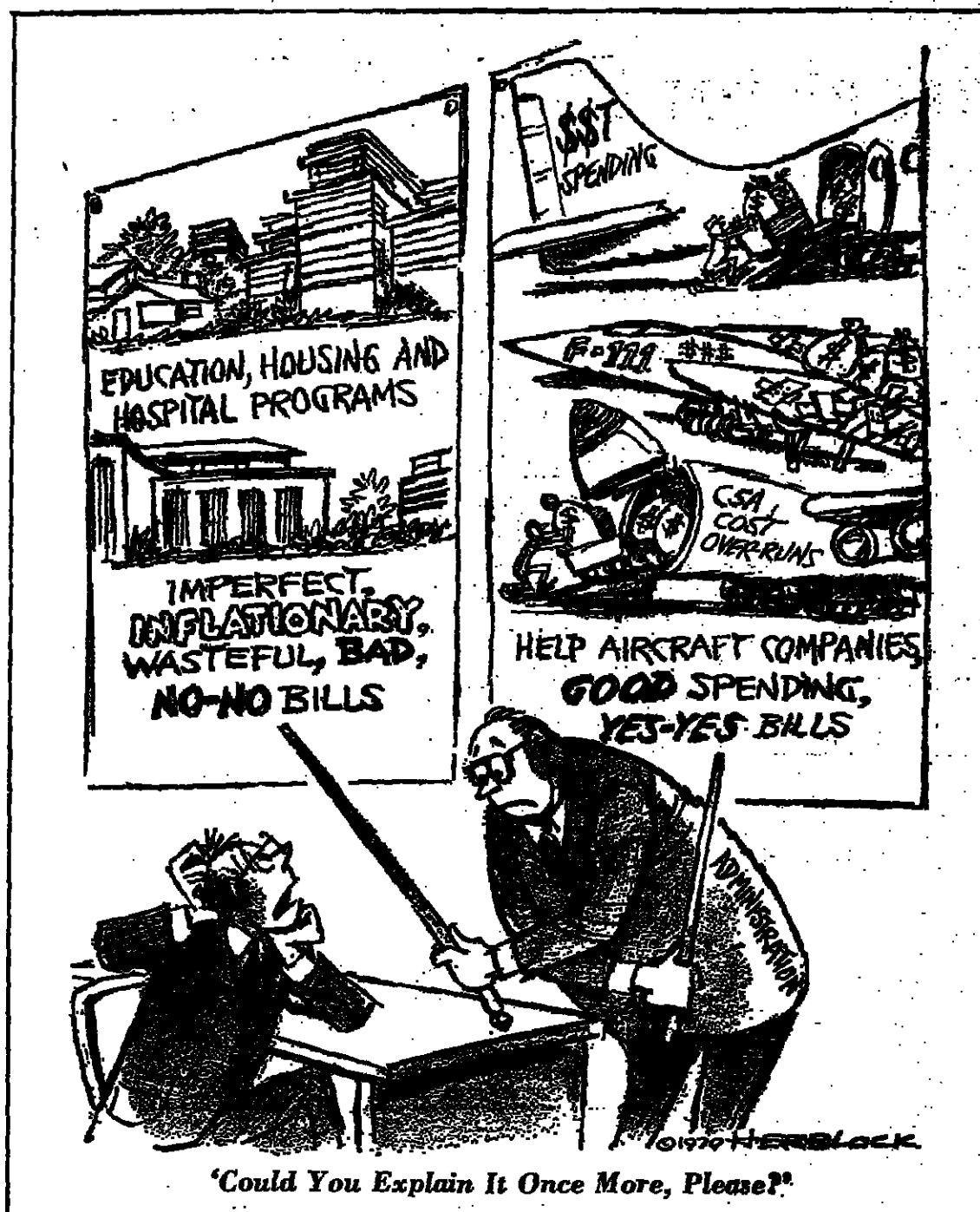
September 14, 1895

PARIS—The dead are always quickly forgotten in France—those who have been cut off by violence, as well as those who are carried off by disease. The late President Carnot is a striking illustration of this fact. It is little more than a year since he was murdered. This crime awakened a natural and deep emotion; yet the unveiling of a monument to him at Nîmes, last Sunday, attracted scarcely any attention. Surely the man who did so much to consolidate the Republic in France merits something better than this rapid oblivion.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1920

PARIS—At last the culminating triumph of the New Woman seems about to be attained. The Grand Lodge of the Free Masons of France has adopted the principle of female membership of the order. The majority in favor of the proposition was small, and the vote must be ratified by the next international Congress of Free Masons. But who that appreciates the victorious prestige already gained by the gentler sex can doubt that the ultimate result will be in their favor? It is the current of destiny in the latter-day world.



'Could You Explain It Once More, Please?'

## First and Last Things

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the next few days the universities will be back in session, and many of the leading statesmen of the world will be gathering in New York to celebrate the first quarter-century of the United Nations.

Is it too much to hope that somehow the thoughtful minds in these two great intellectual and political institutions, now in such terrible trouble and confusion, can lift the major problems of human life—the control of war, population, poverty, insurance and pollution—back into the headlines where at least they may revive serious discussion of the main threats to the human family?

Probably it is asking too much. But it is fairly clear, as H. G. Wells observed almost half a century ago, that unless some unity of purpose can be achieved in the world, unless the ever more violent and disastrous incidence of war can be averted, unless there is some control over the spectacular fertility of the human body, the human mind and the tyranny of national governments and even desperate minorities, there will be no law and order in the world.

If the Congress of the United States voted everything President Nixon has requested—all the law and order bills, all the new welfare ideas, all the bans on obscene movies and books—plus everything Vice-President Agnew wants, we would still be left with a patchwork of staggering and blundering governments, and without law and order in the world.

### Facts Are Clear

The facts lie plain in the headlines of the last few days. War goes on in Southeast Asia and threatens in the Middle East. A handful of desperados can disrupt the transportation of the world and threaten the lives of innocent passengers. The class war in our own hemisphere, so clear and yet so neglected for so long, has now produced in Chile the first Marxist victory in a fair election in the Americas. The police are now being shot at their posts in the American cities, and while everybody is aware of the danger of anarchy and even of the powerlessness of the most powerful nations on earth to deal with it, Spino Agnew is lecturing the American people on the virtues of optimism and suggesting that all would be well if we could only get rid of the wicked Democrats in Washington and the liberal journalists in New York.

This is not the Vice-President's fault. He has been unleashed by the President not to save the world from its desperate dilemma but to rescue the Republican party from its narrow vision of the nation's and the world's problems. He is not illuminating the problems of the world but reducing them to the level of a political alley brawl in Baltimore, though to be fair about it, he is no worse than the Democrats and in some ways even more interesting, because at least he has the courage of his prejudices.

But what kind of debate is this, with all its twaddle about "pessimists" and its foolish blustering and aggressive thumping against Democrats, as if they were the cause of all our troubles? The only thing that can be said for the Democrats is that they are stunned by their divisions and confusions but at least had the grace to walk and shut up.

Meanwhile, the Republicans and the Nixon administration have the responsibility of governing, which is an intimidating prospect. After many years in opposition, they have to speak for America and

they are speaking, not on the scope of the world with all its contemporary confusions and dilemmas, but on the scale of domestic politics. Like President Johnson, President Nixon is not concentrating effectively on the problems of war, population, pollution, poverty and race but on the politics of his problems, and it is odd that he would make this mistake, for it is precisely this blunder of looking at the narrow instead of the wider problems that finally drummed Johnson out of the White House.

So it is clear what we are going to hear from the administration from now to the November election: We are going to be told that we should think about what is "right" in the world and not about what is "wrong"; that we should show the flag; that it is red, white and blue; that optimism is better than pessimism; that honor is preferable to dishonor and order is better than disorder.

In short, we are not going to be asked to deal with the great questions of the age but with the political problems of the Republic; not to work out the problems of law and order in the world, which would involve restrictions on national sovereignty, but on the prob-

lem of law and order at home, which will be blamed on the Democrats and the lack of cops. We are not going to have a great debate on the tragedy and opportunity of modern technology and a trillion-dollar Green National Product but a narrow argument that all our troubles are the fault of the Democrats, the journalists and the pessimists—what the Vice-President, in one of the worst alliterative phrases of American politics, has called the new 4-H club of the "hopeless, hysterical hypochondriacs of history."

O.K., so the Vice-President has his low-road assignment, his new jet airplane and the President's most vivid phrase-makers and advertising image-makers aboard, but the larger problems will remain, even if the administration's political techniques prevail, which they might very well do.

Nevertheless, somebody will have to try to bring the great questions of the age up out of this political gutter and into the forefront of popular and serious discussion. Can the universities and the United Nations do it? Most people today would sneer at the thought, but after all, that was what these institutions were created to do in the first place.

## The Pied Piper of Peking

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—By their skyjacking operations, Arab guerrillas have succeeded in dramatizing "Palestine" as a code word representing a concatenation of headaches and potential cleavage that may soon be reflected by new difficulties in an uneasy American society.

This is not the primary intention of the little group of activists of the Fractional Popular Front which arranged the air piracy. But it is the primary intention of China, which sees in Middle East anarchy an admirable cause to perplex its principal enemies, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Peking is convinced Washington and Moscow are slowly working out a deal to reaffirm their dominant world position at Chinese expense. There is certainly an apparent effort by the two superpowers to reduce the cost of armaments, to ease tensions in Europe, to pull back from the brink of war in the Middle East and (for the U.S.) to work out a Southeast Asia settlement.

China's policy is resolutely opposed to each of these aims. Moreover, its perceptive revolutionary leaders, having already seen what the Vietnam war produced in weakening the American social structure, obviously hope the Palestine chaos may accelerate this.

The process has been visible for some time. Ten months ago (Nov. 8, 1969) I wrote: "Vietnam has been the code word for the formidable array of troubles that has weakened the United States during the past five years. 'Palestine' may be the code word symbolizing other agonies during the next five years. 'Like crystals, political societies contain hidden lines of fracture which, if discerned by a revolutionary expert who presses a wedge along their axes, can produce a shattering effect. . . . The lines of possible fracture (in America) are vertical: race and religion. . . ."

The combination of Jewish-Negro difficulties in some U.S. urban agglomerations with Black Muslim religious symbolism is made to order for those who wish

us ill. As a code word maybe 'Palestine' is but a little cloud like a man's hair; so was the code word 'Vietnam' only five years ago. . . ."

The importance of "Palestine" as a code word increased measurably during the months preceding the current crisis. The steady drip-drip of propaganda perceptibly nourished eager minds of our so-called New Left whose youthful ardors, even those who were Jewish, showed more and more sympathy for the Arab extremist cause.

Some members of the Middle-Aged Left, refusing to acknowledge that they might be growing old or stooping, too often thickened the air and "wittingly" danced to the tune of the Pied Piper of Peking. Negro violence movements invoke racial hatred and the Black Panthers now clamor: "Off [kill] the Zionist imperialists!"

In any pinch the U.S. Government must protect Americans menaced overseas because, apart from morality, no government can obtain the support of its citizens if it seems no longer to safeguard them.

If there is any yield with regard to classification of citizens, pressure will obviously be intensified in the future, either because the guerrillas themselves see a chance to exploit divisions inside a country they regard as Israel's, mathematically or because Peking suggests the play.

There is nothing in the least fortuitous about this development. Activist violence has long been encouraged by China's formidable propaganda apparatus, an apparatus which now advises guerrillas: "The prospects of revolution are infinitely bright before the Palestinian and other Arab peoples."

## Chile's 'Communist' Regime

## Which Way is Left?

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—For the first time anywhere in the world, a free newspaper editorial, "a free election apparently has put a Communist administration in charge of a country. Communists are in power in many countries, but not until the Chilean election did they ever get there by democratic processes."

This is a common view and it has a certain shock value. But it reflects the world, and the Communism, of the Stalin age rather than of today. What the editorial should have referred to was not a "Communist" administration, or leader, but a "Marxist." There is a vast difference today.

Back in 1948 Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote "The Communist Manifesto," which is the bedrock for a vast subsequent array of political thinkers and activists who have variously labeled themselves Communist, Socialist, Marxist, Maoist, Trotskyite and what not. The burden of Marx was that private property and ownership was the root of all evil.

Theory turned to practice when Lenin seized control of Russia and turned it into the Soviet Union. Still, orthodox Communists (and that means those who adhere to the Soviet brand) have an elaborate ritual of moving by stages to full Communism, which is why, for example, they so often speak of the "socialist" stages of Eastern Europe which have yet to earn full marks of progress toward Utopia.

### Not Neat Anymore

The "Communist bloc" of the 1950s is not the neat package it used to be. In 1948, Tito's Yugoslavia defied Moscow and in the 50s, we now know, the Chinese under Mao Tse-tung began their breakaway. "Polycentrism" was the term applied by Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti. Another was "separate roads to socialism."

In the current era there are a plethora of regimes saying some form of homage to Marxism. A couple call themselves "people's republics"—South Yemen and the Congo whose capital is Brazzaville. Castro's Cuba may be tied militarily to Moscow but it has never been recognized as a member of the "Socialist bloc."

In the Middle East, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the group that pulled the last batch of aircraft

hijackings, has a Marxist coloration. The front's leader, George Habash, has been in China and North Korea and he has sworn the requisite undying hostility to "American imperialism."

The new man in Chile, whose top vote in the recent election produced the editorial quoted here, claims to be a Marxist. But it is not very clear just what variety of Marxist he is. Certainly, at this point, the evidence is far from conclusive that his election will be the last free election in Chile's history, as would be the case were he a Communist in the Eastern European or Asian sense where the party is in power today.

### A Mixed Bag

Here at home we have all sorts of individuals and groups—black while, young and old—that claim to be Marxist, beginning with the old Communist party and the Socialist Workers party. In the rhetoric of young revolutionaries here and in other nations is full of the verbiage of Marx, usually mixed with that of Mao, Castro, Che Guevara and a host of others.

The central theme, springing from their reading of Marx (though sometimes it seems that some of them haven't read very deeply), is that the "masses" are being economically exploited by the "monopolists." Often they have a case.

The fact is that, whereas the great ideological gulf between the superpowers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., is generally stated as capitalism vs. socialism, the real difference relates to the freedom of their citizens.

This is not to accept the theory of "convergence" of Soviet and American societies; far from it. It is true that the mixed economy, so common in many non-Communist nations is more and more a fact of American life, however powerful "capitalism" remains.

The true point of judgment is freedom of the individual. As Eastern Europe has shown, once behind the Iron Curtain, freedom disappears. Today's collection of "Marxist" states, or Marxist leaders, includes all sorts of variations and some of them seem no more than yet another search for the best way to improve the human condition. As of now, that goes for Chile.

## Letters

### The Skyjackings

A guerrilla is a freedom fighter. He fights within the boundaries of his country against outside oppressors: the Yugoslavians, the Greeks were shining examples during World War II, the Viet Cong—whether right or wrong—is a courageous guerrilla.

It is an insult to these people to call them guerrillas. They are very, very positive in Israel. They only operate in weak countries such as Jordan and Lebanon and in apathetic Western countries.

The Palestinians are terrorists, not guerrillas. They can operate with impunity. They can kill Greek children, bomb in Holland, Germany, Switzerland and because they run no risk, one hijacking and their gangsters are freed. It is time that something is done and it

must be done NOW, strict measures should be taken against countries which encourage their actions. If not I predict that terror will breed terror when law-abiding European citizens will take matters in their own hands.

A. de Z.

Brussels.

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Germany, Switzerland and now England have recognized a protocol for blackmail by armies of nations. They must be thanked. Their warm-hearted action will doubtless bring us increased pieces of the type we have enjoyed the last few days.

One is pleasantly surprised that the new German Eastern policy extends as far south as the eastern Mediterranean. But it remains doubtful whether freeing seven hijackers will be an adequate enough gesture in the moment of decision to prevent the threatened closure of pipelines which bring that black balm toward European hearths and banks.

The hijackers are obviously ready to give their lives for their cause. We should be gracious enough to accommodate them.

JAMES D. DEERE.

Milan.

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Congratulations! The first sensible editorial from The New York Times in recent memory. (H/T Sept. 9 on Aerial Blackmail).

Apprehension is no bargain, whether it be to a Hitler or to Arab guerrilla-pirates. There is only one way to deal with these vermin: Hunt them down relentlessly and exterminate them utterly. And in the meantime, if you suspect a total shutdown of air traffic and a total economic embargo of nations which harbor them is the proper approach to getting the "cooperation" of the Arab states in rooting them out.

F. L. GREAVES.

Rome.











Jeff Smith

of the so-called "transitional float," as used by Germany last year. Whether or not the IMF eventually decides to legalize such temporary departures from parity, Mr. Volcker made clear that the United States thinks the Fund might adopt a tolerant attitude toward the practice.

The Treasury official also specifically endorsed the report's rejection of the automatic "floating peg" as among unacceptably drastic reforms. "We're not talking about a revolution here," Mr. Volcker assured.

The IMF directors did not endorse any specific method for new flexibility (although they flatly rejected dramatic changes). Instead, they tossed the ball to the annual meeting in a way which ensures a lively discussion of the issue.

Basically, the question is whether the existing par value system, created at Bretton Woods in 1944, has been too rigid, preventing smooth adjustments when one currency gets out of line with another. Speculation and near-panic, for example, seized money markets when Britain was forced to devalue the pound in 1967, and again last year, when French and German money rates needed re-alignment.

In recent years, proposed reforms have focused on:

- Freely floating exchange rates, in which there would be no par values.
- Permission for rates to vary widely around parity in actual transactions—say 5 percent or more on each side—compared with 1 percent for the gold standard.
- The "crawling" or automatic peg, under which rates would be adjusted at fixed intervals according to some pre-determined formula.

The IMF directors barred these "alternatives" to the current system, but turned their attention to ways "which would facilitate a speedier response to an emerging or imminent fundamental disequilibrium."

The directors then outlined three areas that might promote "the most smooth and effective operation" of the existing system:

- Prompt adjustment of parities in appropriate cases.—In great detail, the report made clear that the condition of "fundamental disequilibrium" did not justify a change in par values is much more broadly defined than the IMF report had previously stated. It is related to the general condition of the member's economy... To encourage prompt responses to smaller changes in parity than have been proposed in the past, the directors suggested (without endorsing) a "9 and 10" formula: any country could change its rate by 3 percent in any one-year period, and by no more than 10 percent in five years without asking the Fund's permission.
- A slight widening in the margins around parity.—While opposing such a substantial widening or permitted margins, the directors did recommend changing the margins to 1 percent above and below the most 3 percent, acknowledging that they were not sure whether the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages.
- Temporary deviation from par value obligations.—The directors raised the question of legalizing the temporary or transitional "float" of rates, as undertaken without sanction last year by West Germany and currently by Canada. Again, the directors said they must come to a final view. "But if there were to be a need for some country soon to change its par value, it could 'float' the rate, suggesting that the IMF report had given that technique an indirect blessing.

The cautious and probing nature of the IMF directors' report will be disappointing to advocates of more encompassing reforms.

But the very publication of the report can be considered a positive step forward. At the same time, it opens the door instead of slamming it shut on continued discussion of the problem, and more or less assures that the Copenhagen meeting will authorize further and possibly more specific probes into the question.

Perhaps more significant than the details of the executive directors' report is the broad emphasis on the need to change par values—under existing rules—as promptly as possible where action is indicated. The report goes out of its way to suggest that "fundamental disequilibrium," which triggers a change under IMF rules, can cover a variety of sins.

"The term 'fundamental disequilibrium' is not defined in the articles and the Fund has never attempted to formulate a definition," it says. It avoids that task in this document as well, but devotes several hundred words to an exploration of the "concept."

The net conclusion is that "the criterion of fundamental disequilibrium is not confined to the occurrence of an overt disequilibrium in the balance of payments. The criterion can also relate to the performance of the domestic economy, to the purposes of the Fund, and to the policies and policy preferences of its members. Because of the important role that this concept plays in the Fund's work, it is necessary to consider some of its statistical and other elements to be taken into account in the exercise of judgment with respect to the presence and magnitude of fundamental disequilibria."

Central banks have been concerned over the rising debt-to-equity ratio of some American subsidiaries. In some cases they have sought to prevent new borrowings.

An American electronics company, employing 1,500 persons in France, ran into this problem with the Bank of France and reacted sharply, according to banking sources.

In effect, it delivered an ultimatum to the government of the loan or removal of the company's activities to another country. The central bank complied.

American companies rarely report publicly on the profitability of their subsidiaries, but banks said that electronics companies have been doing particularly well this year. Texas Instruments and Motorola are among those said to be showing good results in France.

rupture by selling bonds in the first half of this year. Some observers suspect that an even larger amount was raised in the private placement of notes with European banks.

In the EEC commission study, it was pointed out that European lending to American companies had rocketed from \$447 million in 1985 to \$2.6 billion in 1987.

Until recently European banks have been only too happy to make loans to American companies. What changed the climate was the failure of the Penn Central railroad, bringing in its wake a much harder look at all balance sheets. Only a month before the Penn Central collapse, for example, Citicorp had placed \$20 million of its notes with a group of small Swiss banks.

As the debt ratios of American subsidiaries have risen, several large American corporations, it was learned, are considering issuing new shares and selling them in Europe.

In making it easier for the average European investor to own American shares, the companies hope to widen their equity base while at the same time tempering European criticism.

# Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 3)

linked institution was offered the securities by the managers.

The general direction and tone of the present market is still causing debate. In some sectors, the Esso success is taken to mean that rates are finally headed down from the 9 1/8-percent-plus level of the summer. The virtual certainty of a banishment of the prime rate at U.S. commercial banks, and the lagging demand from the United States reflecting the easier funding terms there serve as back-up to that argument. And on the secondary market, while trading volume has eased off, virtually all the 9 percent and up issues are trading at or over par, having adjusted to be in line with Esso.

But others note that the Cabot issue, even with a full half-point higher coupon, did come at a discount, to yield a shade over 9 5/8 percent at maturity. And the Cabot issue is much

more "good of the market"—that is, a good credit but not of the triple-A Esso category.

On the other hand, two factors are important. One is the overall hesitancy about the dollar, in some ways fed by the latest speculative round of pressure on sterling, and interest in deutsche marks and guilders. The other is the continued questioning of the soundness of certain sectors of the U.S. economy.

Last week's news that United California Bank in Basel lost an estimated \$30 million in "unauthorized" commodity dealings did nothing to help this unmeasurable, but certainly noticeable, sickness with parts of the American community.

What educated guesses on the market situation can be made? That whatever rejuvenation can be expected, and where the yield level will settle at, may depend more heavily on flotations from Europeans than Americans—quite a switch for the historically U.S.-oriented market.

For example, Siddley, both because it is British at a time of sterling weakness and because it is in the troubled aircraft industry, may not be a peace-setting issue. But there is a feeling that, if the firm is a market leader, it will find a way. European borrowers will lead the way.

**WHERE TO STAY IN THE U.S.A.**

**PHILADELPHIA**

**On Rittenhouse Square**  
**The prestige hotel famous for superb food and accommodations**

(Continued from Page 5)

few weeks. On Tuesday, the morning after the auto strike deadline and the day of peak quarterly bank loan demand, the Federal Reserve open market committee will be meeting in Washington to establish credit policy, as it does every three weeks or so.

A better line on the current state of the economy may be available in the next week or two when business data are released in July.

The expectation is August will show some weakness after the surprisingly strong showing in July.

This was forehadowed by the recent report that the unemployment rate last month edged up to 5.1 percent from 5.0 percent. The Bureau of Economic Analysis' payroll employment was dropping by 82,000 persons and the average work-week in the nation's factories was declining to 39.9 hours from 40.1.

The August figure for industrial production, therefore, may show a slight decline. Personal income and retail sales for last month may also be less satisfactory than in July. At the same time, business capital spending, another key economic indicator, may also be heading lower.

**Few Optimistic Signs**  
 Reports issued during the week contained little reason for great optimism about the economic situation. A government survey showed that manufacturers expect only a growth of 1 percent in their sales for the fourth quarter after a 3 percent gain in the current quarter. The latest report on consumer installment debt was rather bland, with the July volume holding virtually steady around June's level at \$443 million. And the latest reading on consumer confidence by the University of Michigan's quarterly survey found only a slight improvement.

The spending pattern of the consumer in the final months of the year—his reaction to the new auto models and new fashions—will be a crucial determinant in the course of the economy. Consumer expenditures represent about two-thirds of the gross national production. The public's income and savings are at historic highs, but there is a question as to how lavishly the consumer will spend in view of all the economic and political uncertainty.

A preliminary report on August retail sales last Friday suggested that consumer caution was continuing last month. Business at the nation's stores last month dipped slightly from the July level of \$30.6 billion, down to \$30.1 billion, a 1.6% drop. July volume and sales were 4 percent ahead of total sales in August of 1969. Had there not been substantial price increases in the meantime, the total would have showed a decline from a year ago.

### Warning From IMF

More disturbing than any other economic developments last week was the warning on U.S. inflation sounded by the International Monetary Fund and the Federal Reserve's disclosure that the United States had switched from creditor to

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debtor in its dealings with foreign central banks during the last six months.

In its annual report, the IMF said rather pointedly: "The domestic stabilization plan does not allow the authorities (in the United States) early in 1968 to clearly behind schedule in slowing the pace of price and cost increases and, at the same time, it has had a more severe impact on the real economy than was expected or hoped for."

The latest monetary statistics confirm the continuance of an aggressively easy money policy by the Federal Reserve that is running in part to seasonal considerations.

But many economists are asking how long the Fed can pursue such a policy, with the administration simultaneously running a heavy federal budget deficit, without posing a serious

There has been significant improvement in the price indexes lately as well as greatly increased productivity.

Cost-push inflation is continuing to put pressures, however, and the worry now is that prolonged resort to excessive monetary ease might revive the demand-pull inflation that subsided under the restraint of tight monetary and fiscal policy last year.

**New Strains Possible**

This would negate the benefits that came from the administration's engineered slowdown through tight fiscal and monetary actions. It would also impose new strains on the economy, which weathered the most severe shocks this year since the Great Depression.

The stock market was irregularly higher last week, but the selling market for Treasury securities declined.

There were 876 issues on the New York Stock Exchange that moved upward for the week, while 710 fell and 159 were unchanged.

Only The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks managed to push to the plus side, ending up 0.18 to 418.80.

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The Dow Jones industrial index was down 9.31 for the week at 761.84. The Standard & Poor's 500 index eased 0.31 to 32.52 and the Big Board's composite index slipped 0.07 to 45.04.

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**NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).**—More and more Americans who enjoy Scotch whisky are discovering the economy that comes from importing it in the most magnificent of all magnum bottles—a 5,250-gallon container.

Since the bulk method began in 1960, its share has risen to nearly 30 percent of the total. In the first seven months of 1970, 5 million gallons crossed the Atlantic in bulk to 11 million in the original Scottish bottles. To the consumer, a fifth of locally-bottled Scotch costs about \$5, compared with \$7 for a popular bottled-in-Scotland brand.

For the liquor industry, the savings of the bulkhead and the savings in the simplicity of moving a special liquid container by truck from highland distillery to containerport and loading it on ship. The Scotch crosses the Atlantic in concentrated form, with an alcoholic content as high as 65 percent by volume. Distilled water is added when the Scotch is bottled here to reduce the alcoholic content to 40 or 43 percent, which is 80 or 86 percent proof in liquor-industry terms.

The savings on the basis of reduced weight for the concentrated Scotch are exceeded by the savings in fewer import taxes here. The tax rate is lower for liquor that enters the country at a concentration of 100 proof or more.

Sources in the liquor trade say that bulk shipment has been branched out from Scotland to France: One of every ten bottles of Cognac sold in this country represents local bottling of a bulk import.

Canadian whiskey does not have to cross the Atlantic to reach the American market, but, too, is traveling here in bulk. Tankloaders trocked from Canadian ports in the same form get the same tax and shipping advantages as the seaborne containers.

There are Americans who export as well as import liquor. There is already a market in West Germany and Australia and New Zealand. It is likely that is gone to finishing school and emerged as Bourbon.

linked institution was offered the securities by the managers. The general direction and tone of the present market is still causing debate. In some sectors, the Issco success is taken to mean that rates are going to rise. In other, the 9 1/2-9 percent-plus level of the summer. The virtual certainty of an imminent cut in the prime rate at U.S. commercial banks, and the lagging demand from the United States reflecting the easier funding terms there serve as back-up to that argument. And on the second-market market, while trading volume has been strong, all indications are that prices are still at the 9 percent and up issues are trading at or over par, having adjusted to be in line with Issco.

But others note that the Cabot issue, even with a full half-point higher coupon, did come at a discount, to yield a shade over 9 5/8 percent at maturity. And the Cabot issue is much

more "good of the market"—that is, a good credit but not of the triple-A Esso category.

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**PEANUTS**

IT'S GONE. I CURED IT!  
I THINK I'D BETTER TAKE YOU TO SEE THE VET.  
NO NEED.  
I DON'T HAVE TO GO TO THE VET. I'M WEARING A COPPER BRACELET.  
IT'S COPPER, SEE? I'M WEARING A COPPER BRACELET. I'M CURED! THE PAIN IS GONE. YOU SAW WE WERE GOING TO THE VET?

**B.C.**

THE LATEST THING IN MEN'S FASHION...HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?  
LET ME PUT IT THIS WAY...  
YOU JUST NUDGED THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT OVER THE TOP

**FILE UNDER B.A.B.N.E.R.**

ANYLL-URE-COP? SAVE YORE LYL GRANDSONZ?  
DINNER IS SERVED, MR. FLEASPECK!  
SHUT THE WINDOW, GAYLARD?  
THAT RACKET IS DEAFENING!!

**BEE TLE BAILEY**

BEETLE! WHAT HAPPENED?  
GOT IN A FIGHT WITH A GUY FROM "D" COMPANY.  
DID YOU BEAT HIM?  
I KNOCKED HIM OUT WITH ONE PUNCH.  
HAD TO WAIT A WHILE FOR AN OPENING, THOUGH

**MISS PEACH**

MISS CRYSTAL, HOW COME YOU NEVER GOT MARRIED?  
FRANKLY, DEAR, I WAS NEVER ASKED.  
LOOK, IF YOU'RE GOING TO WAIT UNTIL YOU'RE ASKED, YOU'LL NEVER GET MARRIED...

**BUZZ SAWYER**

I'VE SAID WHIP CRAWLEY IS A RASCAL, MR. BLOCK. I'LL PLAY A RECORDING WE MADE AND LET YOU BE THE JUDGE.  
BUT, WHIP, NOW YOU GONNA GET BURNED BY BANKS KICKED OUT AS PRESIDENT SO YOU CAN TRAVE HIS PERCE?  
THE NEXT VOICE IS WHIP'S.  
EASY! YOU BEEN WONDERING WHY WE'RE COLLECTING TAPES OF WHAT THE BIG SHOTS SAY.  
SOME TAPES CAN BE USED FOR BLACKMAILING. OTHERS, WITH A LITTLE DOCTORTING, CAN MAKE SMART GUYS LIKE BARRY BARKS SOUND LIKE FOOLS.

**WIZARD OF ID**

YOUR TESTIMONIAL DINNER SHOULD BE A HUGE SUCCESS THIS YEAR.  
EVERY SEAT IS SOLD OUT.  
WHERE IS IT BEING HELD THIS YEAR?  
LET ME SEE, HERE...  
FLIP FLIP FLIP  
...IN A PHONE BOOTH.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

IF IT'S THE LAST THING I DO, BECKE ADAM IS NOT GOING TO TREAT ANOTHER PATIENT IN THIS HOSPITAL!  
CALM DOWN, STACE!  
DON'T YOU GO OFF MAKING TROUBLE FOR HIM? FOR ONE THING, I INTEND TO HAVE HIM TREAT ME!  
BUT YOU'RE THE ONE WHO PHONED ME AT THE TENNIS CLUB THIS MORNING—BEING MOANING THE FACT THAT NO ONE WAS GIVING YOU ANY ATTENTION.  
AND YOU SHOULD KNOW YOUR FATHER WELL ENOUGH BY NOW TO REALIZE THAT I'M NOT HAPPY UNLESS I'M COMPLAING ABOUT SOMETHING!

**POGO**

SNAKES IN GOVERNMENT GOT A LONG DISTINGUISHED CAREER...  
YEAH?  
YOU DECIDE LIFE MEANT LOOK AT THE TRUTH. The Earth don't like a snake reaser. Her winter weeds outwopd POTRY, SHILLER, STUCKS, MINE.  
WELL, FOR ONE THING, IT'S A CLEAR CASE OF TOTAL OBSCURATION.  
YEAH, WELL, SHAME A HAND? YOU'RE KEEPING?  
A HAND? YOU'RE KEEPING?

**RIP KIRBY**

PAM AND I ARE GOING TO LOOK AROUND MANITO, DESMOND. IF YOU WANT US, WE'LL BE EASY TO FIND.  
VERY WELL, SIR. I'LL TRY TO MAKE SOME ORDER OUT OF THESE GHOSTLY ACCOMMODATIONS.  
THIS IS WORSE THAN I IMAGINED. IF I HOPE I HAVEN'T BROUGHT YOU ON A WILD-GOOSE CHASE.  
IT WOULD BE MONKEYS IF ANYTHING, PAM. SHIPPING ANIMALS AND TROPICAL FISH IS ABOUT THE ONLY INDUSTRY LEFT HERE...  
ON, LOOK! FORBES & JAMESON! OUR FIRST CLUE...

**BLONDIE**

I DON'T FEEL LIKE GOING TO THE OFFICE TODAY.  
CALL MR. DITHERS AND TELL HIM I HAVE BUMBLEBEE FEVER.

DAGWOOD: THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS BUMBLEBEE FEVER!  
HOW DO YOU KNOW I'M NOT THE FIRST PERSON TO HAVE IT?

**BRIDGE** By Alan Truscott

The world team championship title was won this year by the United States for the first time since 1954, and the full account of the victory of the Dallas Aces in Stockholm is now available from the American Contract Bridge League, 125 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

The price for the 224-page book is \$3, which represents magnificent value for the enthusiast. The book includes more than 300 deals, many of them analyzed in depth, full information about the contestants and their systems, and a history of the world championship.

There was less drama in this championship than in many previous years, largely because it was clear from the beginning that the Dallas Aces were the best players in the field. The diagrammed deal is from the final against Taiwan, whose team distinguished itself by finishing in the runner-up spot for the second straight year.

Most players with the South hand would be content to bid three hearts on the second round, after one heart has been overcalled with one spade and both suits have been raised. But the American South was Bob Hamman, who is always an aggressive bidder. He jumped to four hearts, and probably regretted his enterprise when West led the spade king and the dummy appeared.

There were seven sure tricks available in the major suits, so three were needed from the minor suits. As West had made a vulnerable overcall, he could be expected to have at least one of the missing key cards, the diamond king and the club ace. If he held both, there was a simple way to make 10 tricks.

If South had drawn trumps at once, he would have used up an important entry to dummy. So he ducked the opening spade lead, won the spade continuation and led the club seven. When West ducked, the declarer also ducked in dummy. East won with the ten, and whatever he played South was on the road to 10 tricks.

**NORTH (D)**  
♠ 542  
♥ A 4 3  
♦ Q 8 6  
♣ K 8 5 3

**WEST**  
♠ K Q 10 8 6  
♥ J 2  
♦ J 7 4  
♣ A J 4

**EAST**  
♠ J 9 7  
♥ 9 5  
♦ K 10 5 3 2  
♣ Q 10 6

**SOUTH**  
♠ A 3  
♥ K Q 10 8 7 5  
♦ A 9  
♣ 9 7 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North East South West  
Pass Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♠  
2 ♥ 2 ♠ 4 ♥ Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the spade king.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

RUDY SPIRITS  
BARBERS STIRROIDS  
URGENT MOONSHOTS  
BEER ALARMS EYEA  
GLARE CEST  
STARLIT APD  
RESPIRATES GEARED  
STIPITIN TICROSE  
WIRING PIAHSHITE  
AYS ODDNESS  
HAIN TRIUES  
HUD AWAKEN ARAB  
IRISCOPE TIDINE  
STOPOVER NADINE  
STARED ROUSE

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

YOU USED TO MAKE GOOD GLOPPY OATMEAL. NOW IT'S JUST SQUOOSHY!

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOARP  
TIFAN  
SEEBID  
MEESID

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Sometimes connected with a state of unrest.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: EIGHT LURID HUMBLE ALMOST  
Answer: This might be used for self-protection as a sewing circle—A THIMBLE

**BOOKS**

**STRATEGY FOR TOMORROW**  
By Hanson W. Baldwin. Harper & Row. 377 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Lloyd Norman

WHEN a NATO fleet exercise called "Mainbrace" in 1952 landed U.S. marines at Skagen, a bleak beachhead in Denmark, a local Danish newspaper appeared from the mist-shrouded village nearby and intercepted the first American newspaperman he saw. "Where's Hanson Baldwin?" he inquired. He wanted to interview the great Baldwin, Pulitzer prize-winner and long-time military editor of *The New York Times*. Told that Baldwin was not present, the Dane turned away disappointed, as if uninterested in anyone else.

Baldwin has been America's foremost military affairs writer for about 40 years. He began his military writing in 1937 after three years as a Naval officer following his graduation from Annapolis in 1934. His books, magazine articles and news reports have established his world-wide reputation as a military analyst and strategist.

His new book amply demonstrates that he deserves to wear the mantle of Alfred Thayer Mahan, the Navy's 19th century seapower strategist.

In it Baldwin proposes "an oceanic strategy," modified to permit continental intervention but at times and places of our own choosing [and] the concept best suited to America's tomorrow. Such a strategy would require superior strategic forces, air power, land and sea-based missiles, an improved merchant marine, carefully selected forward bases, naval task forces, long range bombers, tactical air and small airborne units at bases such as Hawaii or Guam, augmented by rapid-moving amphibious forces. Backing these up would be a central strategic reserve in the U.S.

"Strategy for Tomorrow" appears to be heading in the same direction as the Nixon-Laird defense planning, which aims at cutting overseas commitments and troop deployments. Like the Nixon-Guam policy, Baldwin would maintain a low profile in Southeast Asia. He would pull out one of the two U.S. divisions from South Korea, but not abruptly, and he would slash U.S. ground forces in Germany to 85,000 men, instead of the 250,000 now there.

Although Baldwin attributes our failure in Vietnam to policy decisions of the Kennedy-Johnson-McNamara leadership, he blames the government's over-optimism and deception for public disaffection with the war, noting that the "public media share the blame." Baldwin denounces the "thirty-second pundits" of TV and the edito-

rial writers and columnists—particularly in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, the bellwethers of American journalism—who have abandoned balance and fairness, lost perspective and accentuated the negative.

"In World War II the opposition of the left-wing intellectuals in the United States, who play such a large role in molding public opinion, was transformed to support for the war when Hitler invaded Russia," Baldwin writes. "And Hitler's persecution of the Jews unified the important and influential Jewish community in America—important alike in the publishing and other communications media, in economics and finance, and in politics—against him. But in Vietnam, 'we were fighting against the Communists, no with them; there was no over-Jewish persecution; Jewish emotions in the United States were focused not on Vietnam but on the plight of Israel in the Middle East.'"

Baldwin feels the Jewish political influence has diverted U.S. policy from proper concern for its vital interests, which should be with the Arab states.

He discloses—and this is new if true—that "Israel is almost the world's sixth atomic power she has nuclear weapons, or the capability of assembling them quickly. She has rockets of sufficient range to reach from her borders to the major Arab capitals. And her peoples and her government possess the ruthlessness and the determination to use—in extremis—any at all means to survive."

Baldwin concludes that over the long term, "it is clear that Israel cannot survive in an area completely dominated by Russia and her satellite. Without the U.S. shield 'Israel is ultimately doomed,' he says. Israel must be checked and 'better balance' maintained between Israel and the Arabs.

Baldwin's medicine will go down well in the social liberal circles he denounces. I will his suggestion that the U.S. cultivate the friendship of South Africa, Rhodesia and Spain in cause of their strategic positions.

As a global strategist Baldwin is hard-nosed, cold-blooded to a classic in the blood to traditional Pentagon evaluations what's good for the U.S. a what's bad for Moscow a faking.

Mr. Norman is military affairs correspondent for *Newsweek* magazine. He wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

**CROSSWORD** By Will Wren

**ACROSS**

1 Crane's millen  
6 Alphabet  
10 Twenty bob in  
England  
14 Proscribed  
15 Girl of song  
16 Language of  
Pakistan  
17 Operatic figure  
20 No longer  
active: Abbr.  
21 Membership  
22 Troquoians  
23 Greek letter  
24 Dais personality  
27 Anger  
30 Auto  
34 Optical device  
35 Navy V.I.P.  
36 Biblical name  
37 Strauss opera  
41 Jeanne d'Arc, for one  
42 Doctrines  
43 Practice  
44 One after the other  
47 Diamonds, etc.  
48 Dazzling light

**DOWN**

49 Sixth sense  
50 Tea fare  
53 Luxuriant  
55 Naval term  
58 Cio Cio San  
62 Heroic  
63 Flat side  
64 Navigational device  
65 Lose power  
66 Tropical timber tree  
67 Sierra

**1** Cooking direction  
**2** Growing trend  
**3** Blind as standard  
**4** Japanese family badge  
**5** Piece of earthen vessel  
**6** True olives  
**7** "Ring" work  
**8** Pub order  
**9** Spoil  
**10** Paper measures  
**11** et orbi  
**12** Octose  
**13** Fees

**18** Legatee  
**19** Six cubits  
**23** Prayer  
**25** Carping critic  
**26** Dog  
**27** Style  
**28** Bret  
**29** Willow  
**31** L.B.J., for one  
**32** Encornium  
**33** Comes up  
**35** Norse gods  
**38** Naldi of silents  
**39** Place for brevity  
**40** Dripping  
**45** Paderewski  
**46** Turkish standard  
**47** Denomination  
**50** Merganser  
**51** Spanish mantle  
**52** Trigg's spouse  
**53** Virginia willow  
**55** Hair style  
**56** Custard pastry  
**57** Newcastle's river  
**59** Roof ornament  
**60** Interdict  
**61** Caviar

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## Roche, Miss Casals Losers Rosewall Wins, Mrs. Court Slams

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—Ken Rosewall beat fellow countryman Tony Roche 3-6, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3 and Margaret Court completed her women's grand slam with a 6-2, 2-6, 6-1 victory over Rosemary Casals of the United States today as Australians swept the titles in the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Rosewall, a master craftsman who has missed greatness only for the lack of a big serve, became the second oldest champion in Forest Hills history by beating Roche before a crowd of 14,802 at the West Side Tennis Club. He is 35; Roche is 25.

His winner's purse of \$20,000 was the biggest ever in a regular tennis tournament.

Mrs. Court, physically bigger than Rosewall and quite probably the best of her sex ever to play this game, overcame second-seeded jitters to beat little Miss Casals. She thus became only the second

woman to win the world's four major championships—the Australian, French, English and American—in the same year.

The late Maureen Connolly accomplished the grand slam feat in 1953 and only two men—Don Budge in 1938 and Rod Laver in 1962 and 1969—have completed the slam among males.

Rosewall reached the semifinals as an 18-year-old in 1953 and three years later won here for the first time by beating Lew Hoad. Bill Riden was 38 years old when he won the U.S. crown in 1929.

Rosewall qualified for today's final by beating John Newcombe in the semifinals yesterday, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Roche had beaten Cliff Richey, 6-2, 7-6, 6-1.

The sudden-death tiebreaker, in effect here for the first time ever in a major championship, proved the decisive factor today for Rosewall, an outspoken critic of the nine-point system. Steadying his nerves, he scored two quick points on Roche's serves in the third set and took the playoff, 5-2.

Rosewall, who lost in the U.S. final to Tony Trabert in 1958, and three times has been beaten in the Wimbledon final, including this year by Newcombe, suffered a small setback at the start of the fourth set when he dropped the first three points on his serve. But the dark-haired Australian, known as "Russecus" to the other players because of his slight build, held his service and then made a winning break in the next game.

Mrs. Court had indicated she would retire after completing the grand slam, but after her victory she said she would play in the Federation Cup in Australia next January and would then resume competition in the United States.

Her husband, Barry, said he had never been her so nervous before a big match. He said she had provided around the hotel room for several hours this morning and then went to church.

Margaret, when asked if there was anything else for her to achieve in the game, replied: "Not really. I guess I've done it all now."

A disappointed Miss Casals said: "Margaret's arms just seemed to be all over the court."

## Football Shrine Picks 11 Oldtimers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—Eleven players who performed round the turn of the century have been named to the National Football Foundation's Hall of Fame in the pioneer player category.

William Reid Jr., a Harvard fullback in 1898 and 1899, and Albert Ekendine, an end on the 1907 Carlisle Indians team and a teammate of Jim Thorpe, are the only electees still living.

The others named were Josh Cody, Vanderbilt tackle, 1914-19; John Patrick Dalton, Navy halfback, 1911; Clarence Herschberger, University of Chicago fullback, 1898; A.T. (Doc) Hillebrand, Princeton tackle, 1898-99; Winchester Dana Osgood, Cornell and Pennsylvania back, 1891-94; Hunter Scarlett, Pennsylvania end, 1898; Samuel Thorne, Yale back, 1895; John J. Tigert, Vanderbilt back, 1901-03; and Clinton Wyckoff, Cornell quarterback, 1895.

## Redskins Finally Top Colts; Bradshaw Paces Steelers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP)—The Washington Redskins engaged the Baltimore Colts in a raging defensive battle last night at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, and emerged with their first victory in the neighborhood pro football series' last 19 games, 17-14.

The Colts were shut out for three quarters but bounced back with 14 points in a fourth period.

At the finish, the widow of Redskins coach Vince Lombardi, Mrs. Marie Lombardi, stood and applauded vigorously as the man her husband named as his successor, Bill Austin, posted his fifth straight victory and a 5-1 record for the exhibition season.

In other NFL exhibitions:

**Steelers 20, Raiders 6**  
OAKLAND, Sept. 13 (AP)—Rookies Terry Bradshaw and Ron Shanklin, a passing combination which may return the Pittsburgh Steelers to football respectability, produced two touchdowns last night in a 20-6 victory over Oakland.

Bradshaw, the 6-foot-3 quarterback back from Louisiana Tech, hit Shanklin, a wide receiver from North Texas State, on scoring passes of 11 and 53 yards in the second period as the Steelers finished its exhibition season with four straight victories.

**Saints 20, Chargers 14**  
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13 (AP)—Quarterback Billy Kilmer tossed three touchdowns passes—one a 52-yard bomb—in the first half last night to spark the New Orleans Saints to a 20-14 victory over the San Diego Chargers.

**Dayan Finishes 1st  
In Gotham Trot;  
Une de Mai 3d**  
YONKERS, Sept. 13 (NYT)—Dayan, clearly the best, made the most of a fine drive by Billy Meyer Friday night and showed his hooves to Fresh Yankee of Canada and Une de Mai of France in the \$50,000 Gotham Trot at Yonkers Raceway.

There were five others in the 21st annual classic, but they hardly could be described as a threat at any stage of the 1 1/4 mile race. At the end of the ten furlongs, Meyer had Dayan, a 4-year-old bay, Fresh Yankee, driven by Joe O'Brien, was next, and held the same margin over Une de Mai steered by Jean-Rene Gougeon.

The time of 2:33 2/5 was one second slower than the event record established by Noble Victory in 1966. The victor paid \$6.80 for \$2 to win in the race of second choice. Duncan Mac-Donald's 7-year-old Fresh Yankee, a Hickory Pride-Pert Yankee mare, was the 4-to-5 favorite, while Count Pierre de Montesson's Une de Mai, a 6-year-old mare, was the third choice in the betting at a bit higher than 3-1.

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WINNING PICTURE—Nijinsky, who seems to be smiling for photographer, is led to winner's circle with jockey Lester Piggott along for the ride.

## Britain's Triple Crown Is Nijinsky's Property

By Michael Katz

DONCASTER, England, Sept. 13 (NYT)—He was at least 30 lengths back, maybe 50, but it doesn't matter, since there are no official charts in English racing. And it didn't matter that Nijinsky was that far back, either.

Nijinsky is a great horse and only when one says he is the greatest is there an argument. But one of the greatest? Yes. Look at what he did yesterday.

He went into the \$131,823 St. Leger Stakes yesterday undefeated in ten starts. He came out undefeated in 11 starts, becoming the first horse to sweep the English Triple Crown since Bahram did it 35 years ago.

The first two jewels of the crown are the 2,000 Guineas at a mile and the Epsom Derby at a mile and a half. The St. Leger is at one mile, six furlongs and 127 yards around the pear-shaped Doncaster course.

With less than three furlongs to go today, Lester Piggott, Nijinsky's rider, was standing up in the irons. With less than two furlongs, Piggott sat down. With a furlong left Piggott was looking back over his left shoulder. He shook the reins a few times and Nijinsky, striding well within himself, took off.

Piggott, the champion English jockey, was saving Nijinsky

for his next start, the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Paris on Oct. 4. Nijinsky uses races like the St. Leger, which dates to 1776 and is the oldest classic in racing, as a prep.

Nijinsky, who was syndicated by Charles W. Engelhard of Far Hills, N. J., for a record \$5.44-million may also be using the Arc, which Europeans look upon as the world championship of horse racing, as a prep for a start in the United States. Engelhard wouldn't say yesterday.

"He will be returning to America after the Arc," said Engelhard, "and if he runs again it will be in America. But I haven't decided yet."

Nijinsky, a 2-7 favorite yesterday, breeged to perhaps the easiest one-length victory in history. Piggott said it was a typical Nijinsky ride: "Wait and make one small move, then look back."

When he did look back, it was to Meadowbrook, who had been fifth to Nijinsky at Epsom and second to him in the Irish Sweepers Derby. Politico, an American-bred colt owned by Mrs. Ogden Phipps, was third, another half-length back.

The rest of the field was spread out over the almost five-furlong stretch. Whinnimus, the horse who can now brag he led Nijinsky by 30 lengths, wound up next to last.

## Stanford 'Holds That Line' To Beat Arkansas in Opener

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 13 (AP)—Stanford knocked down Arkansas quarterback Bill Montgomery four yards from a touchdown on a fourth down play late in the final quarter to preserve a 24-21 victory last night.

Stanford quarterback Jim Plunkett befuddled the Razorbacks with short passes to his running backs as the Indians raced to a 27-0 lead midway in the second period.

**USC 42, Alabama 21**  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13 (UPI)—Sam Cunningham's running and the ball handling quarterback Jimmy Jones propelled Southern California to a 42-21 victory last night over Alabama.

Cunningham scored the first two Trojan touchdowns on runs of 22 and four yards and battered the Alabama defense for a total of 135 yards in 11 carries.

**Georgia Tech 23, South Carolina 20**  
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13 (AP)—Sophomore Eddie McEachan first black quarterback at a major college in the South and the Yellow Jackets' first black player, engineered two second-half touchdowns yesterday as Georgia Tech scored a 23-20 victory over 17th-ranked South Carolina.

**Florida 21, Duke 19**  
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 13 (AP)—Carlos Alvarez turned his pass-receiving talents in a new direction last night, returning a punt 67 yards for a touchdown that gave the heavily-favored Florida Gators a 21-19 victory over Duke.

**Oklahoma 28, SMU 11**  
DALLAS, Sept. 13 (AP)—Oklahoma's pass-thieving Sooner backs

knocked collegiate football's all-time completion king, Earl Flegal, off the field last night and cashed two of them into touchdowns within 61 seconds as the Sooners rolled to a 28-11 victory over Southern Methodist.

SMU's Chuck Hixson established a new NCAA pass completion record to break the old career record of 491 set by Steve Ramsey of North Texas State.

**Missouri 33, Baylor 0**  
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Joe Moore ran for 171 yards, scored on a 16-yard touchdown sprint and connected with Mel Gray on a 72-yard touchdown pass in three quarters of action to lead Missouri to a 33-0 victory over Baylor Friday night.

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## Card Homers in 13th; Cubs Top Pirates

## Torre Keeps Mets Out of First

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Joe Torre smashed a lead-off home run in the 13th inning today to give the St. Louis Cardinals a 5-4 victory over New York that left the Mets one-half game behind first-place Pittsburgh in the National League's ever-tightening Eastern Division race.

Three St. Louis relief pitchers combined to hurl six perfect innings before Torre opened the 13th against Met reliever Ron Herbel with a blast over the left-field fence for his 20th homer.

Frank Linzy, who worked the last three innings, then retired the Mets in order again to earn his fifth victory in 11 decisions. Nelson Briles, Frank Bertina and Linzy set down 22 straight batters after Cleon Jones' two-out single in the sixth.

### Sunday

The loss thwarted the Mets' bid to regain the division lead from the Pirates, who had bowed to Chicago, 3-2, and left New York just one-half game ahead of the third-place Cubs.

**Cubs 3, Pirates 2**  
Matty Alou dropped a two-out fly ball to open the door and Billy Williams' single capped a two-run rally to tie the ninth. The ninth inning to give the Chicago Cubs a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh Sunday.

With the Pirates leading 3-1, Alou bobbled a routine fly ball off the bat of pinch-hitter Willie Smith for a two-base error.

Don Kessinger then hit a single to right, scoring pinch-runner Ken Riedinger with the tying run. Glenn Beckert then singled to left to send Kessinger to second and set the stage for Williams' dramatic hit to left.

**Expos 4, Phillies 2**  
Rusty Staub scored the go-ahead run on a throwing error and Ron Brund batted in another with a sacrifice fly as Montreal came to a victory over Philadelphia Sunday.

**Padres 5, Reds 4**  
Larry Stahl brought San Diego

from behind with a two-run pinch double in the eighth inning as the Padres beat Cincinnati, 5-4, for their fifth victory in a row.

**Orioles 12, Red Sox 2**  
Left-handed Mike Cuellar won his 23rd game and Baltimore ran its winning streak to six by beating Boston, 13-2.

The victory coupled with second-place New York's 3-1 loss to Cleveland, reduced to three the Orioles' magic number for nailing their second straight American League Eastern Division title.

**Indians 3, Yankees 1**  
Steve Hargan tossed a two-

hitter and Graig Nettles and Buddy Bradford crashed home runs, leading Cleveland to a 3-1 victory over the New York Yankees.

It was the fourth consecutive victory for Cleveland and the fifth straight loss for the Yankees. Hargan, 9-3, limited New York to a fourth-inning single by Roy White and a single by Danny Cater in the eighth.

**Royals 4, Athletics 7**  
Lou Piniella drove in the tying and winning runs with a two-out triple in the last of the 11th inning to lift Kansas City to an 8-7 victory over Oakland in the first game of a Sunday doubleheader.

## Pirates Halt Cub Rally In Ninth to Win, 5-4

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Pittsburgh Pirates halted a ninth-inning Chicago rally yesterday to defeat the Cubs, 5-4.

The Pirates' victory kept them 1/2-game in front of the second-place Mets and extended their lead over the third-place Cubs to two games.

Pittsburgh had a 3-1 lead going into the ninth inning in Chicago. In the bottom of the eighth, the Cubs had pinch-hit for starter Ferguson Jenkins, who was trying

for his fourth 20-victory season, and Juan Pizarro was the Cub reliever for the ninth.

Pizarro promptly hit Al Oliver with a pitch and then Willie Stargell, whom Jenkins had struck out three times, hit his 28th homer. Bob Miller relieved Pizarro and just as quickly gave up Bob Robertson's 25th home run.

It didn't take long for the Cubs to get back those runs as Glenn Beckert and Billy Williams singled before Jim Hickman hit his 31st homer of the year. But Pirate reliever Dave Giusti held and the Pirates were still in front.

**Mets 3, Cardinals 0**  
Cleon Jones equaled the all-time club consecutive-game hitting record with a fourth-inning triple the New York Mets defeated St. Louis, 3-0.

Jones tripled with one out for the first hit off Jerry Reuss, stretching his hitting streak to 20 games. Donn Clendenon then lifted a sacrifice fly to deep left that scored Jones.

**Expos 4, Phillies 2**  
Jim Gossger and John Bateman each clouted two-run homers as Montreal scored its fifth successive victory at home over Philadelphia by defeating the Phillies, 4-3.

Orlando Cepeda drove in two runs with a double and Rico Carty added two more with a single to give Atlanta a 5-3 victory over Houston.

**Giants 8, Dodgers 3**  
Willie McCovey drove in four

runs with his 38th homer and a bases loaded single and Don McMahon saved rookie Skip Piliakos' fifth victory as San Francisco defeated Los Angeles, 8-3.

**Indians 4, Yankees 3**  
Duke Sims hit his second home run of the game with two out in the 11th inning giving Cleveland a 4-3 victory over New York.

**Athletics 3, Royals 2**  
Reggie Jackson's 30th home run, a two-run blast over the center-field fence in the eighth inning, gave Oakland a 5-2 victory over Kansas City.

**Tigers 6, Senators 4**  
Mickey Stanley beat out a bunt with the bases loaded and two out in the eighth, breaking a tie and sending the Detroit Tigers to a 6-4 victory over Washington.

**White Sox 5, Twins 3**  
Geil Hopkins and Syd O'Brien hit home runs and Bobby Knopp doubled in two runs as the Chicago White Sox ended the Minnesota Twins' four-game winning streak with a 5-3 victory.

**Brewers 3, Angels 2**  
Ted Savage lashed a two-run double in the eighth inning as Milwaukee came from behind to deal California its ninth straight loss, 3-2.

**Red Sox 5, Red Sox 1**  
Hitters by Boog Powell, Frank Robinson and Mark Belanger powered Baltimore to a 5-1 victory over Boston.

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then floored twice in the tenth round and the fight was stopped after two minutes and three seconds by Italian referee Mario Bellagamba with Baird clearly groggy.

**Urain Wins in 1st**  
BARCELONA, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Jose Urain, Spain's European heavyweight boxing champion, scored a first-round knockout win over American Tony Brown last night.

Brown slumped to his knees apparently without receiving a decisive blow from the powerful Spaniard and was counted out by a very spectators booed and whistled.

Brown, a last-minute substitute for fellow American Everett Copeland, said later he had received a hard blow to the chest.

## Matthes Sets 2d Swim Mark

BARCELONA, Sept. 13 (AP)—Gunnar Larsson of Sweden set his second world record in six days and brought the European swimming championships to a sizzling climax tonight.

The 19-year-old star from Malmo, still trying to shake off a heavy cold, won the 200-meter individual medley in 2:09.2—two-tenths of a second better than the mark set by American Gary Hall.

Larsson had set a world record of 4:02.6 for the 400-meter freestyle. Altogether, he won three gold medals and a silver in the championships.

East Germany ended up by claiming 18 of the 33 gold medals, plus nine silvers and nine bronzes.

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